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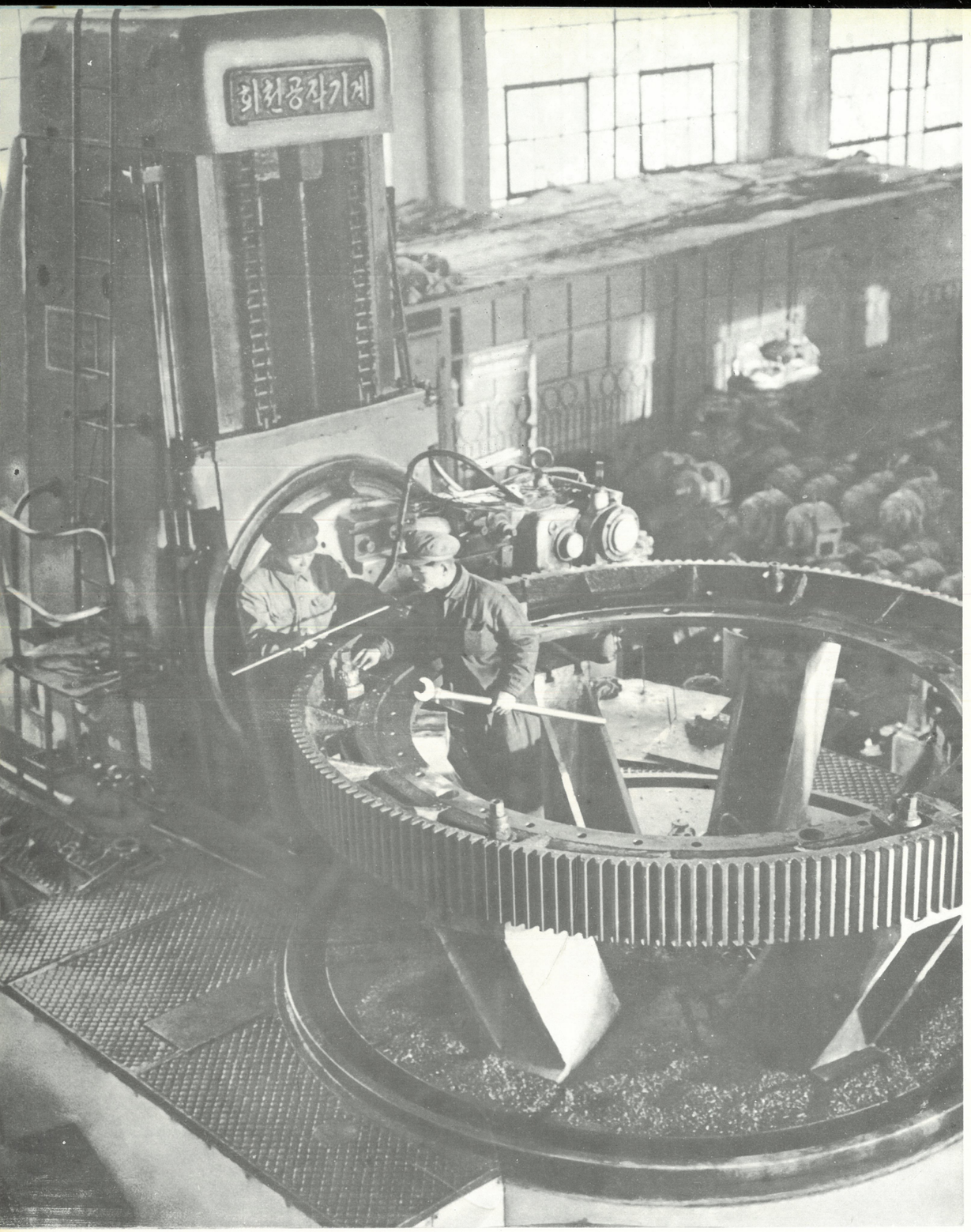

Workers of the factory where Comrade Han Kyong Sik works pool their strength and wisdom and make innovations in the production of mining machines to help accelerate mechanisation in mines

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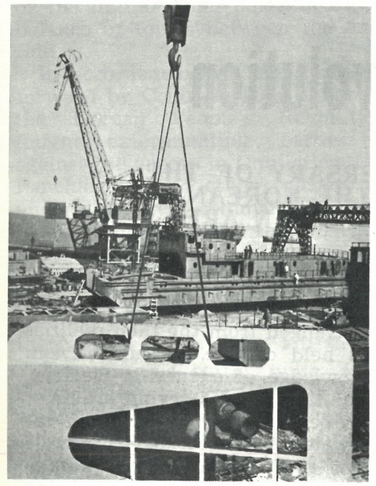

FRONT COVER: Workers of the enterprise where Comrade Choe Ju Shik works, who showed wisdom and peerless heroism of the working class of our country by building large-size dredgers, are achieving great successes in building large-size ships in the height of the revolutionary upsurge

Photo: Son Ho Kap

BACK COVER: The factory where Comrade Kim Hui Jun works produces a large quantity of fine knitted goods of high quality suited to the taste of the people

Photo: Lee Myong Su

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Brilliant Materialisation of Comrade KIM IL SUNG'S Great Idea for New Upsurge of Korean Revolution

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY OF THE BATTLE WAGED BY THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY IN THE MUSAN AREA

On May 23, 1939, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, under the personal command of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, won a brilliant victory in the battle in the Musan area.

Marking the 30th anniversary of the victory in the battle in the Musan area, the entire working people of our country proudly look back upon the arduous course of the historic battle in the Musan area which recorded immortal exploits in the history of the fatherland, with a feeling of unbounded trust in and respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who has led our people to the victory and glory as we see today standing in the forefront of the revolution, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and nation, in the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Very grim was the situation in our country at the time when the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced into the Musan area under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution. The country was undergoing a trying ordeal.

Between 1937 and 1938 the Japanese imperialists, through a wholesale arrest, destroyed the revolutionary organizations at home and abroad and arrested and killed ruthlessly many Korean Communists and patriotic people. And in 1939 they carried out large-scale encircling operation upon the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with a view to checking the powerful advance of the ever-victorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army and ensuring the so-called "security of the rear," while trying to shake the anti-Japanese sentiments of the people and their conviction about victory of the revolution by spreading false propaganda that "the communist troops are all frozen or starved to death in the Changpai forest."

Also in those days due to the machinations of some "Left" adventurists-big power chauvinists who were estranged from the then realities of struggle and held captive by subjectivism having little knowledge of a guerilla warfare, the Korean revolution faced a trying ordeal.

In those stern period, when the Korean revolution underwent harsh trials, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our nation, set forth an outstanding strategic line to bring about a new upsurge in the Korean revolution which was at stake temporarily, and led the Korean revolution to victory bearing the brunt of difficulties and hardships in person.

At the Nanpaitzu Conference in November 1938 and the Peitatingtzu Conference in April 1939, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific analysis of the obtaining situation and put forth historical measures for the reorganization of the forces of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, extension of the scope of activities of the guerilla and the advance of the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland and the restoration of revolutionary organizations and strengthening of the mass political work in combination with the military activities.

After the Nanpaitzu Conference Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally commanding the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, arrived at the Changpai district through 100-odd days' "Arduous March" and convened the Peitatingtzu Conference where he summed up the arduous march and set forth concrete measures for advancing into the homeland again.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"The enemy had retreated to his lair, exhausted from his winter 'mopping-up operations.' We should not give a breathing spell, but we must stage an all-out counter offensive and make preparations for the advance to the homeland...

"Only in this way can we replenish promptly uniforms, foodstuffs and arms and restore our strength. Only in this way will we be able to advance again to our country to let our people see the dawn of liberation. Only in this way can we restore the ruined revolutionary organizations and inspire them to the struggle with fresh strength."

It was the most clear-cut strategic and tactical measures based on a scientific analysis of the military and political situation and the balance of forces between the enemy and our side.

In accordance with the strategic line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army fought exterminating battles successively against the enemy in Chujiatien, Shihwutaokou, Panchiekou and other places of Changpai under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Through these battles, they made full preparations for the advance into the homeland. Then, on May 18, they left Heihsiatzukou, broke through the borderline strictly guarded by Japanese imperialism, and fought the historic battle in the Musan area.

Through this battle, units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army lifted the clouds which had weighed heavily upon the heads of the Korean people and shed bright rays of the fatherland restoration and national regeneration.

This marked great turning point, which was brought about only by the arduous, bloody course from Nanpaitzu to Changpai and the indomitable fighting spirit, unbending revolutionary sweep, wise leadership and genius art of command of Comrade Kim Il Sung who got through the crisis of the revolution, surmounting in person difficulties and hardships at the forefront.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, through the whole course of the battle in the Musan district organized and commanded by him, further enriched the military art of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by embodying brilliantly the main requirements of the tactics of guerilla warfare such as swiftness in battle, win-the-battle-quick operations, surprise, etc.

The enemy was panic-stricken by the advance into the homeland of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army guided by the outstanding and genius strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung and was thrown into extreme confusion.

At that time the Japanese imperialists prattled that no agile and resourceful "communist army" could break through the network of their border guards, since they maintained a heavy guard along the borderlines after the offensive battle at Bochonbo waged by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

But, having been informed of the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army again into the homeland, the nonplussed enemy made much ado to conduct a siege operation.

The enemy mobilized the police in Hyesan, Kapsan, Singalpa and Hoin and the Japanese Kanto army units and the puppet Manchukuo army units stationed in Changpai county to a "mopping-up operation."

In addition, they hurled the police forces in North and South Hamgyong provinces in the areas along the borderlines. But the enemy sustained one crushing defeat after another in face of the resourceful genius tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Commanding the units Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed the Amrok River and billetted them at Chongbong, Konchang and Begebong and after passing through limpid Lake Samjiyon, marched in high spirit towards Musan on May 21. At that time the enemy spread a large-scale network of encirclement in the area.

Grasping on time that the enemy was sieging and combing the forest area, Comrade Kim Il Sung took such a bold move as to lead the units in fine marching array in broad daylight along the 100-odd-ri long "Kapsan-Musan Garrison Highway," the enemy's military road.

How daring and bold tactics it was! It could let a large force of army march in broad daylight along the garrison highway which the Japanese imperialists had built for several years to "mop up" the anti-Japanese guerillas.

The enemy thought that even the bold, elusive "communist army" could never move so swiftly along the military highway which they had built.

Throwing the enemy into great confusion, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army fought an annihilating battle against the enemy at Taehongdan area according to the resourceful tactical plan drawn up by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung the 8th Regiment and the Guard Company advanced in the direction of Shinsa-dong on the left of Mt. Loun and occupied it completely in a flash. And the 7th Regiment, which was ordered to smash the enemy at Shingaechok on the right of Mt. Loun, attacked a lumber yard belonging to the "North Korean Paper Mill" run by Japanese imperialism.

Thus the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army achieved brilliant battle results by liberating completely the area around Mt. Loun in only one hour after it arrived at the Musan area. After crushing the enemy in the area around Mt. Loun in so short time the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army instilled into the minds of the people a firm conviction of the restoration of the fatherland and roused them to struggle and then were back again in the neighbourhood of Kuksadang in the Taehongdan plain by a round-about way.

On the morning of May 23, the enemy that had been hit hard in the Loun mountain area mobilized his forces in Changpyong, Bulgunbawi

and Shinsadong to pursue our units over the Taehongdan plain in an attempt to retrieve the defeat he had suffered in the Loun mountain area.

On that morning, having foreseen the possible pursuit of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered the 8th Regiment and Guard Company to wait for the units to return from Shingaechok and Araedujibawi and lay an ambush for the enemy who would be coming from Changpyong.

After a while members of the 7th Regiment were seen returning from triumphant attack on Shingaechok, carrying heavy loads of booty with them. But the enemy was on the heels of the 7th Regiment looking for a chance for attack.

The enemy turned out to be scouts. In the wake of the scouts the police force several hundreds strong stationed in Changpyong were coming under the command of "Takui".

Grasping the situation with a quick and keen insight, Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered the approaching 7th Regiment to pass through the place to lure the coming enemy completely into the place of ambush in order to take favorable chance for victory in the battle.

Having confirmed that the 7th Regiment had got through, Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered to fire by volleys. Employing the resourceful tactics of allurement and ambush, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army annihilated the enemy who attacked it from five directions that day.

Hit hard by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the enemy ran pellmell towards Yugok. On the way he met a "garrison unit" coming from there to aid him and fought with it taking it for our unit.

In this way, in accordance with the resourceful tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army not only attacked the Musan area with lightning speed, seized the Mt. Loun area and completely attained the military and political aim of advance into the homeland, but also crushed numberless enemy troops that had rushed there from various directions.

Thus at the battle in the Musan area the enemy suffered a heavy defeat by the bold, swift and resourceful tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As for Comrade Kim Il Sung's elusive guerilla warfare tactics, the enemy screamed: "The strategy and tactics of the communist army are something extraordinary. What troubles us most is that it resists us by 'military tactics' which have never been written in any book on military science."

Indeed, the victory of the battle in the Musan area dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the deep rear of the enemy, thus demonstrated once again the invincible might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army at home and abroad.

Like in the whole course of the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, in the battle in the Musan area, too, were displayed in full the outstanding leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is peerless patriot of our people and iron-willed brilliant commander, the unbounded loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerillas to the Leader, the invincible revolutionary ranks closely rallied as one around the Leader, and their ardent patriotism, never-to-be-shaken conviction of sure victory and indomitable revolutionary spirit.

Moreover, in the arduous course of the battle, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army did political work among the broad masses of the people, and thus further expanded and strengthened the revolutionary forces.

At that time the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, upholding the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, distributed to the local inhabitants foodstuffs, clothes, shoes out of many booties it captured in the battle, conducted political work on a large scale among the broad sections of people in the liberated Mt. Loun area and organized revolutionary organizations.

The people were overwhelmed with excitement and joy. Feeling his warm concern, they evinced their burning determination to fight against the enemy with devotion, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung with unbounded reverence and respect for him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung showed the way of struggle to numerous people including the workers in the lumber yard, who welcomed so enthusiastically the Revolutionary Army with joy and emotion:

...Comrade workers! Because of the occupation of our country by the Japanese imperialists, we Korean people are oppressed and exploited. And we groan under poverty and absence of all rights.

We are a people who enjoy a long history of five thousand years. But we have become slaves of Japanese imperialism and a people without a country. How shameful and painful it is for us! But, no more will we tolerate this!

Then don't we Korean people have enough strength to liberate the fatherland?

Yes, we have. We have an inexhaustible strength. The very source of the strength lies in the unity of the entire Korean people, a good people, particularly, the firm unity of the workers and peasants.

But we should not be merely content with this strength but unite and use it in the struggle for crushing the Japanese imperialists and liberating the fatherland.

In the past whenever our beautiful land was invaded by foreign aggressors, our brave forefathers drove them out. Inheriting the

(Continued on page 7)

Paternal Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always cares for the living of the people in all its details, though he is very busy with the affairs of state. He saw to it that many modernly-equipped poultry farms which acquire a weighty significance in solving foodstuffs were built in all parts of the country and is giving on-the-spot guidance to them

A Story About
A CHICKEN FARM

PAK CHANG HI

Every morning "egg-cars" loaded with a large number of eggs leave our farm. Whenever I see them receding into the distance, I think of our thriving groceries and the dietary life of our people enriched with so much eggs. And on such an occasion I used to recollect the past with emotion.

Still vivid in our memory was June 25, 1963, six years ago, when we were given Comrade Kim Il Sung's direct instruction at Changson.

One day in June that year Comrade Kim Il Sung summoned the leading functionaries in the field of the poultry farming at Changson. Informed of this, I left for Changson right away. When I arrived there, I found many experts of the poultry farming and experienced chicken raisers were already there from all parts of the country.

I met there Comrade Kim Il Sung. He was sitting at the table piled up with various materials and scores of technical books on the poultry

farming and livestock breeding of our country. Looking at the books, I could not but have the feeling of gratitude for paternal Leader who was paying so great solicitude to improve the people's living standard.

Indeed, he had personally looked round the stock-farms in all parts of the country for recent several years with a view to developing the livestock breeding in a decisive way, got a full understanding of the actual conditions of the livestock breeding of our country!

After a while, Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"I would like to consult with you about the solution of the meat problem to provide the people with more meat. So I called you together...."** His words caused an event in the period of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle to float before my eyes. Comrade Kim Il Sung dropped in a peasant cottage in a village near by Liangshuichuantzu by the side of Tuman river and showed deep concern to the occupants of the house. Owing to the colonial predatory policy pursued by Japanese imperialism, the family was leading so miserable a life that they were unable to raise even a chicken and feed their poor children even a piece of meat all the year round.

Feeling pity for the fact, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the master some of money when he left the cottage, saying that he should raise chickens to feed his children.

Following liberation, too, our respected Premier paid deep concern to bringing a happy and bountiful life to the people as early as possible. For this he exerted every effort to build an independent national economy, increase rapidly the grain output and develop speedily the production of industrial crops, vegetables and fruitculture, fishing industry and livestock breeding.

Saying that the most short-cut way in providing the people with more meat is to develop the poultry farming, he taught us citing in detail the advantages of raising chickens with concrete materials. Then he spoke about the bright prospect of the poultry farming of our country and the sizes and sites of farms to be built in the near future and instructed us to regulate the existing stock-farms.

Two months later, in September, 1963, the 7th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held. The meeting set forth a weighty task for developing the livestock breeding and poultry farming.

In the materialization of task, the years of 1965 and 1966 would be recorded as epoch-making ones.

It was on August 20, 1965, that Comrade Kim Il Sung called the responsible functionaries in the field of the poultry farming and gave them a clear-cut direction and concrete ways and means to develop in a big way the modern poultry farming by using good breed and assorted feed made of all high nutritive matters needed for raising chicken.

He set forth tasks of establishing bases for the production of assorted feed, stepping up the preventive work for the poultry and training technicians, thus building up-to-date egg and chicken producing bases in Pyongyang, to begin with, and then expanding them to inland areas and industrial districts.

The next day we in real earnest started surveying and designing of new chicken farm bases.

It was in 1966, three years ago, that construction began of our farm. In the spring of that year Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the farm and chose personally the site of the farm to be built and examined all the designs one by one, though he was so busy with the state affairs.

When the construction was under way, Comrade Kim Il Sung came to the construction site on several occasions and instructed workers to build the chicken farm on a far-reaching basis furnishing it with good water supply and heating apparatus providing it with conditions against the rainy season. Even he paid deep attention to the problem of building employees' houses, domitories, dining rooms and creches.

Thus, in less than a half year after the construction started, our chicken farm was equipped with hatching machines and hens, and three months later, all newly-built coops were packed with chickens.

On April 1, 1967, Comrade Premier called at our farm on the fourth time.

When we saluted him, he shook my hands warmly, asking me how many number of employees increased and if all the raisers did finish the training courses.

When Comrade Premier stopped by the coops where there were newly-hatched chickens, I told him that as chickens were raised in the coops furnished with conical electric heating apparatus, they were prevented from death. Having looked at the little chickens swarming around the warm heating apparatus, Comrade Premier told us to furnish all chicken coops with such a heating apparatus, remarking that we have done it in a creative way. As the chicken coops, he said, have been built on a scientific way, the rate of egg laying will not decrease even the rainy season.

To tell the truth, we, the lack-experience, had believed that the rate of egg laying would decrease in the rainy season and the eggs could not be laid at the winter time, and that every year one or two months, therefore, belonged to a "period of non-breeding."

Drawing encouragement and confidence from the words of Comrade Premier, we rose up and smashed dogmatism and passivism. Thus, we succeeded in removing humidity from chicken coops in the raising season and maintaining proper temperature inside them in winter. As a result, as in the ordinary time we could produce eggs even during the rainy season and in December which we had regarded as a "non-breeding month."

Our farm raises chickens and produces eggs on the basis of modern science and technology.

In our farm all works, from supply of feed and water to getting, collecting and counting of eggs —are done by machines.

In our country there are a number of meat production bases besides our farm which specialize in egg production. They all serve the people.

Large-scale poultry production bases have been established in Pyongyang and many other cities. And everywhere our working people live, from the northern-most forestry district at the foot of Mt. Baekdu to a nameless fishing village, colliers' settlements and industrial cities, there are to be found pig, cow, rabbit, duck and various other farms.

With the scientific raising of domestic animals in livestock breeding teams of co-operative farms in the whole country, every year the production of meat, eggs, milk increases remarkably.

Many assorted-feed mills and pure breed and breeding stock farms as well as meat-processing factories have been built in all parts of the country, further developing the livestock farming.

In July last year when our farm, completely equipped, started producing eggs in a big way to supply them to the people, the paternal Leader called at our farm on 9th time.

Saying that in order to completely solve the meat problem it is necessary to develop the poultry farming steadily, he instructed us to expand our farm and automatize all equipment, to supply much more eggs to the people.

Thinking of the leaping development of our farm as well as the rapid development of the poultry farming of our country, I keenly appreciate the wise leadership and fatherly love of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always concerned for the rapid improvement of the people's living standard, has paid repeated solicitude to the breeding industry.

It is no doubt that our life will be more bountiful when the prospect of the development of our poultry farming opened by the respected Leader is materialised.

(Continued from page 4)

patriotic spirit of our forefathers, we must, like them, come out resolutely in the national-liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism.

You working class is the most advanced detachment of the Korean people. You are the very ones who should be in the van of the anti-Japanese front for the freedom and liberation of the proletariat....

After the battle in the Musan area our people bearing the exhortatory instruction of Comrade Kim Il Sung deep in mind, fought Japanese imperialism marching along the road indicated by him rallied closely under the banner of the restoration of the fatherland, and many youths volunteered for service in the ranks of the Guerilla Army.

The battle in the Musan area organized and waged in the days of harsh trial for the Korean revolution acquires an important historical significance.

The victory of the battle in the Musan area not only demonstrated to the world that in the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule the Korean people never died, but fought courageously winning victories, but also strengthened the Korean people's unbounded pride and self-confidence in having Comrade Kim Il Sung, great Leader, who led them to victories and in possessing their own revolutionary army, arousing them to a new struggle.

The victory of the battle in the Musan area was also of great significance in checking the aggressive machinations of Japanese imperialism and restoring the ruined revolutionary organizations and expanding them by dealing blows at the back of the enemy who was running amuck to invade the continent, while carrying on the Sino-Japanese War.

Indeed, the battle in the Musan area, along with the battle in Bochonbo in 1937, was an historical battle which demonstrated ever-victorious invincible might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which was gaining in scope and strength in the arduous struggle under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and which brought about a new upsurge in the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of our people rallied as one around the Leader.

In the flames of the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle inclusive of the battle in the Musan area, the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party have been built up.

The immortal revolutionary traditions created in person by Comrade Kim Il Sung constitute the roots of our Party, valuable wealth of our revolution and a firm guarantee for the victory of our revolution.

From these traditions, the roots, come today's happiness and the bright future of our people.

Feeling unbounded pride in their being led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and gaining full self-confidence in revolution, our people mark the 30th anniversary of significant battle in the Musan area; they are filled with a firm determination to uphold unswervingly the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party and inherit and develop them, and accomplish without fail the unification of the fatherland and achieve the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution, marching along the road of victory indicated by the Leader.

Revolutionary Family of Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Revolutionary Activities in His Early Years (1)

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born at Mangyongdae, Nam-ri, Kopyong sub-county, Taedong county, South Pyongan province (Present Mangyongdae, Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang city), on July 10, 1894, as the eldest son of Mr. Kim Bo Hyon.

At that time the situation in the country was getting aggravated and the whole land was covered with dark clouds owing to the aggression of the brigandish Japanese imperialists and the traitorous acts of the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers.

In 1905 when Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was 12 years old, the unpatriotic "Eulsa Protectorate Treaty" was signed under the pressure of Japanese imperialism and in 1907 when he was 14 the disgraceful "Chongmi Seven-point Treaty" was concluded.

And in 1910 when he was 17 years old, the Japanese imperialist aggressors, who had been binding Korea in various chains of aggression, occupied it completely under the "Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty" forced upon her.

Our people, however, did never give themselves to sorrow and resentment.

In 1894, the year when Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was born, the "Kabo Peasant War" swept the six southern provinces of Korea. It was fought against the foreign aggressors and the feudal rulers, under the slogan "Expulse Europeans and Japanese," "Promote national interests and welfare of the people." The peasant war was followed by the struggle of the volunteers waged throughout the country.

Voices of the advocators of the patriotic enlightening movement echoed far and wide in the country calling for the "restoration of the country," "development of industry and education." His family was very poor. It was under such circumstances that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was born.

His grandfather, a tenant, tilled a landlord's land living in a house given by the landlord in exchange for by keeping graves of the landlord's ancestors.

Family of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik followed the plow diligently from generation to generation here.

Mangyongdae was a riverside village surrounded by mountains. It was so sterile that no crops other than kaoliang, barnyard grass, millet and beans grew. On top of it, the landlords exploited the tenant farmers ruthlessly under various pretexts, so the peasants were badly off. The family of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was no exception.

Though under needy circumstances, the members of his family got on very well with the neighbourhoods and kindly helped the villagers who were poor alike. This won them high confidence of the villigers.

It had been the family rules throughout the generations to educate the members in the spirit of patriotism. They fostered an indomitable fighting spirit and burned with the sense of justice, worrying about the destiny of the fatherland at all times.

Mr. Kim Ung Wu, grandfather of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, fought in the van of the people for burning the U.S. aggressor pirate ship "Sherman" in 1866, and Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, father of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, and Mrs. Ri Bo Ik, his mother, actively helped their sons and grandsons in their revolutionary work, fighting stubbornly without shaking their patriotic constancy even under every description of maltreatment and persecution by the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Such a background of the times and his class status kindled in his young heart the flames of resistance and struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the feudal rulers and made him cherish a passionate patriotism to fight for the restoration of the fatherland.

Though his family was in so needy conditions, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik studied hard with an unshaken faith that "I must learn for regaining the lost country."

He had a strong sense of justice and a thirst for knowledge from his childhood. He studied at a private tutorial school at Mangyongdae, then at the Sunhwa School.

At the age of 18, he entered the Pyongyang Sungshil Middle

The statue of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, revolutionary and patriotic educationist, and father of Korea who brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was erected in the village of Bonghwa, the historic place of revolution

School and studied under adversity. In order to support the school expense for himself, he attended school in the morning and worked at the iron foundry run by the school in the afternoon or delivered newspapers to houses.

But his earning fell short of filling the tuition and board and lodging. Some time later he had to go to school from his house in Mangyongdae on foot walking 40 *ri*, but everyday he was absorbed in study sitting late in the night.

He was sagacious and studied assiduously. He got excellent marks on every term and showed an unusual talent particularly for physics, chemistry and mathematics. He liked sports and loved labour.

Having witnessed the miserable life of the Korean people, the social contradictions in those days, and the poverty of his family, he fostered very ardent patriotism and had strong hatred towards Japanese imperialism from his childhood. He embarked upon the road of revolution in his early days.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had close contacts with his brother-in-law, Mr. Kang Jin Sok, an anti-Japanese fighter, and many other patriots, who were active at home and abroad, taking arms in their hands, and became the leader of the anti-Japanese struggle in his middle school days.

In those days Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was resolved to fight the enemy to save the nation from ruin and organized schoolmates' society in the school and devoured patriotic publications secretly, rousing anti-Japanese sentiments among youths and students.

He nursed in the youths and students the spirit that the Korean people should attain the independence of the country by themselves and the firm confidence that they could overthrow the Japanese imperialists if they pool their strength. Already at that time he saw through the black heart of not only the Japanese imperialist aggressors but also of the U.S. imperialists who were in conspiracy with the former.

An American missionary who ran the Sungshil Middle School at that time set up the earthen work, wooden work and iron work departments in the school and forced the students to do burdensome labour there over 5 or 6 hours every day under the mask of "charity" for poor students.

In the early winter of 1912 the missionary was about to dismiss some students from the school, disregarding their personality, under the pretext that they were insincere in labour.

At that time Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organized and led a strike of students against the unreasonable acts of the missionary, demanding the increase of hire for extra-curricular labour, reduction of the hour of the hard toil and respect of personality of the students, etc.

Panic-stricken at the advance of the students, the school authorities could not but fill the demands of the students.

The student strike was waged outwardly for the improvement of the excessive labour condition, but in fact it was a resistance against the colonial enslavement education of Japanese

imperialism and an anti-U.S. struggle that broke the illusion about the U.S. imperialists by unmasking the true color of the cunning U.S. imperialist aggressors, who clamoured about charity under the mask of religion at the back of Japanese imperialism and revealing their criminalities to the world.

Moreover, this struggle was a revolutionary advance of the students who answered with fight to the foolish attempt of the American missionary to make the Korean nation a meek sheep of the foreign aggressors through the non-class and non-resistant religious doctrine.

In order to conduct his revolutionary activity more positively he gave up the Sungshil Middle School halfway and taught at the Sunhwa School at Mangyongdae to educate and train pupils in anti-Japanese patriotic ideas, while pushing the anti-Japanese independence movement forward. Already in those days he conducted his activities in contacts with many fighters of independence movement who were active not only in Pyongyang, Kangdong, Sunchon, Daedong, Songchon and other areas, but also abroad.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who embarked on a struggle with an ardent aspiration for the restoration of the fatherland, conducted energetic activities in defiance of fatigue and dangers.

Battling with the wind and waves of the times, he not only educated the youths and students in the anti-Japanese patriotic ideas and organized and mobilized them to the anti-Japanese, anti-U.S. struggle, but also banded comrades together with whom he would share his life and death for the independence of Korea through the contacts with those fighters of anti-Japanese movement at home and abroad to lay the foundation for establishing the anti-Japanese underground organization in the future.

In the spring of 1916 when he was 23, he moved from Mangyongdae to Kangdong with a view to expanding the independence movement with more activeness.

He conducted his revolutionary activities more energetically while teaching at the Myongshin School.

On March 23, 1917, the following year after he moved to Kangdong, he organized the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, with those engaged in the independence movement at home and abroad as the central figures.

The latter half of 1910's when Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organized and led the Korean National Association, was a period of ordeals when the vicious brutal military rule by Japanese imperialist occupationers reached to its zenith and the Korean people, in bondage of colonial slavery, were wandering on the crossroad of life and death, experiencing unprecedented national oppression and exploitation.

In this grave period there were two alternatives for the Korean people: whether they become slaves of Japanese imperialism and die, sitting idle, or wage a death and life struggle against Japanese imperialism to regain the lost country.

Then certain people hoped to achieve independence by "depending on foreign forces" or by means of "petition" and some waited the "time" idly or some others tried to achieve the independence of the country by means of outrages against individual persons, unable to repress their wrath.

The national liberation movement unfolded in spontaneity and lack of organization at that time was badly in need of a revolutionary organization capable of setting forth clear-cut aim of struggle and ways and means of achieving it and leading the struggle correctly.

The urgent requirement was fully met by the outstanding revolutionary activities and correct guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, who devoted his whole life to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland.

The Korean National Association aimed at mustering comrades and making preparations for achieving independence by the Korean people themselves after repulsing the foreign powers by taking the advantage of the time when the European and American powers which had stretched its influence to the East strived for supremacy between them.

The Korean National Association conducted practical activities. It established contacts with the patriotic organizations at home and abroad and sent political workers to different parts of the country including Kyongsang-do, Cholla-do, and Hwanghae-do to extend its influence. And in these areas district heads were posted; and their meeting was to be held in spring on the first day of each new school term of the Sungshil Middle School. And a liaison agent was dispatched to Antung outside the country and a correspondent to Peking.

In order to protect the organizations from persecution by Japanese imperialism the Korean National Association paid a deep attention to maintaining strict secrecy in its activities using passwords between all comrades.

The Korean National Association made efforts to raise funds and obtain weapons; it planned to train the fine members into military cadres. Its members strove to infuse anti-Japanese patriotic thoughts into all sections of the masses.

The Korean National Association set forth correct anti-imperialist, national tasks of struggle already in the days before the spread of Marxism-Leninism in our country.

This organization held that Korea's independence should be achieved independently by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, by uniting all the revolutionary forces and building up strength, not relying on outside forces, and that it should also be achieved by the proper combination of political activities with military activities, not by the method of petition or reform. This was a positive way of achieving Korea's independence. It was also the most just line of struggle based on the correct analysis of the internal and external developments at that time when the contradictions among the imperialist powers were aggravated.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik stubbornly resisting Japanese imperialist policemen in front of the Myongshin School

In view of its scale the Korean National Association was country-wide and large-scale political organization which had its network not only at home but abroad. And its ways and means of organization were extraordinary and accurate. The Association valued most dearly the unity in ideology and will and solidarity between comrades and did not allow the slightest ideological vacillation and organizational disengagements of its members.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik composed many poems and songs himself to educate youths in patriotic thoughts. At the same time, besides the Korean National Association, an unlawful anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, he founded such lawful organizations as "Hakgyo-gye" (School Association), "Bisok-gye" (Stone-monument Association). Through the skilful combination of lawful activities with unlawful ones even under the strict watch of Japanese imperialism, he awakened the masses of the people, rallied them in the revolutionary organizations and established firm mass foundations in wide areas, and thus vigorously aroused them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

The revolutionary flames enkindled by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, spread all parts of the country with the nation-wide March 1st Uprising in 1919 as a momentum against Japanese imperialism.

At that time some 200 members of the Korean National Association, "Hakgyo-gye" and "Bisok-gye" led more than 1,000 people from Hyanggyo-ri, Dodok-ri, Hyangmok-ri and Maekjon-ri and advanced to Kangdong township, shouting "Long live Korea's independence!", finished off Japanese imperialist aggressors and their stooges, exposing the crimes they had committed.

The anti-Japanese struggle waged in Pyongyang, Taedong and Kangdong counties and other areas by the positive activities of the members of the Korean National Association and Gye members under the guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and those youths taught and reared up by him dealt a heavy blow to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and gave new confidence and fighting spirit to the Korean people who were groaning in the wretched plight as the ruined people.

Thus, the mass foundation of the anti-Japanese struggle was further expanded and the independence movement waged more energetically under the guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG'S Idea of Juche and Its Great Vitality (2)

The great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, has been brilliantly embodied in all fields of politics, economy, military affairs of our country and is displaying its great vitality.

Referring to the successes achieved in the ideological domain, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"As a result of our efforts to establish *Juche* **in the ideological domain, the national pride of our workers and their consciousness of independence have grown to a great extent and they have come to acquire the traits of a revolutionary who does not follow others blindly but approaches their things critically instead of mechanically imitating or swallowing them whole, and who strives to solve all matters in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and with his own wisdom and strength."**

Today our people have a boundless pride and self-confidence in being a nation which has as their Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, which has inherited the shining revolutionary traditions built up by him in the course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and which is excellently building socialism under the sagacious leadership of the Party and the Leader.

For 40-odd years from the time when he embarked upon the road of revolutionary struggle in his early days up to now, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, has personally tided over harsh trials always standing in the van of our revolution only for freedom and happiness of our people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country, taking upon himself the destinies of our country and nation, and thus, led our people to shining victories. The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of the sagacious Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung liberated our people from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism; under his leadership our people defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and built up the prosperous socialist fatherland of today from the war ruins. Through their life, our people are firmly convinced that there is no adversity and trial they cannot surmount and they will be certainly victorious as long as they live and fight according to the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and march forward following his sagacious leadership.

Our people have the greatest national pride in being the people who have such a great and gifted leader and are making revolution under his leadership following the road indicated by him.

Besides, they deem it the infinite honour and happiness to enjoy the history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle in which they fought for the long period of 15 years under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and won over such a strong enemy as Japanese imperialism under the difficult conditions that neither state rear nor aid from the outside were available. And they have the greatest national pride in being the nation which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions built up in the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Today, the entire people of our country resolutely safeguard the precious revolutionary traditions of our Party and inherit them, embodying them in their actual life.

Moreover, our people have the high national pride in being the people who, under the outstanding leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, attained great victory in the war against the mercenary armies from 16 countries including the aggressor troops of U.S. imperialism which had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, and who are building socialism most excellently and successfully in their country and holding fast to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism in such a complicated situation as today.

Through the struggle for establishing *Juche*, our people have gained deeper consciousness of independence following no ideas other than the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, and solving all problems by

their own efforts in accordance with the lines and policies set forth by him. Our people are firmly convinced that they should carry on the revolution and construction for themselves trusting to their own strength, as taught by our Party and the Leader, and that only by so doing can they win victory.

The firm stand of independence in politics is the embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche*.

Independence in politics is one of the cardinal requisites to an independent state; without it no nation can be called an independent, free nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"All nations are equal and have the sacred right of national self-determination to decide their own destinies by themselves. A nation can secure independence and freedom and enjoy happiness and prosperity only if it achieves complete political self-determination and exercises its rights, taking them into its hands firmly."

All countries and all nations, big or small, are equal and independent and accordingly political self-determination is a sacred right for all of them.

Political independence is manifested, above all, in that the Party and government which defend and advocate the interests of the revolutionary cause of each country decide lines and policies independently according to their own conviction and view and carry out them thoroughly in state activities.

Our Party studied and analyzed our country's reality in an all-round way in strict conformity to the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and, according to its own conviction and judgement deducted therefrom, formulated and implemented all lines and policies independently in the interests of our revolution and construction.

In the difficult and complicate period when we started building a new fatherland immediately after liberation or even in those harsh postwar times when all were destroyed and we were at a loss what to do, our Party under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, always held fast to the standpoint of *Juche*, applied creatively the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary principles to the country's actual reality, formulated correct strategies and tactics of the Korean revolution, carried out them completely, and thus led our people with confidence along the one road to victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung newly propounded the line of building a revolutionary base; the line of building an independent national economy; the original line on the socialist transformation of economic forms ahead of the technical reform; the basic line of economic construction, the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture; the Chollima movement, the general line of our Party; the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method; the Daean work system and the new agricultural guiding system which embody the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method in the management of industry and agriculture; the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" which shows the Marxist-Leninist road to the final solution of the rural question; the new revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel; the line of correctly linking the class struggle with the work of consolidating politico-ideological unity of the masses of people under socialism and revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society; the line of opposing Right and "Left" opportunism and achieving the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement; the strategy of struggle for mutilating U.S. imperialism by concerted efforts of all peoples in all parts of the world; and the profound theory and principle on the complete victory and final victory of socialism. All these have become the powerful, ideological, theoretical and practical weapons guaranteeing the successful execution of our country's revolution and construction, for they meet the cardinal interests of our revolution and correctly reflect the objective requirements of socio-economic development in our country as well as our people's revolutionary aspiration.

They, at the same time, constitute a valuable contribution to further developing the Marxist-Leninist theory on socialist and communist construction and enriching the practical experiences of the international communist movement.

The principle of maintaining independence furnishes a firm basis for all our Party's strategies and tactics also in the struggle for the unification of the fatherland.

Our Party has all along insisted that the Korean question should be settled only by the Koreans themselves.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined it as a primary task of the accomplishment of the cause of the fatherland unification to categorically oppose interference by and reliance on any foreign powers and drive out the U.S. imperialist and other foreign imperialist forces of aggression by strengthening the subjective revolutionary force of the Korean people.

The line of unifying the fatherland independently, expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, has today become a great torchlight which illumines the way to victory for the South Korean people, not to mention the people in the northern half of the Republic, who fight against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The line of independent unification is going to have a firm grip on the South Korean people as days go by despite the desperate "anti-communist" racket and fascist oppression by the enemies. Infinitely encouraged by this line, the South Korean people are vigorou-

sly waging the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle in various forms including the armed struggle.

The principle of independence is strictly observed also in the formulation of our Party's foreign policy and in the field of external activities.

Our country maintains state relations with other countries on the basis of perfect equality and mutual benefit and allows no one to infringe upon our sovereign right.

Our Party always pursues a policy of defending the unity of the socialist camp and cohesion in the international communist movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and of unswervingly supporting anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution, and fights, closely united with the world people, against imperialism led by the U.S. imperialists and for the carrying out of the revolution to the last.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic carry out both the struggle against imperialism and the struggle against Right and "Left" opportunism alike independently in accordance with their own resolution in the interests of our revolution and the international communist movement.

Thanks to the justice of our Party's independent, principled foreign policy expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people have obtained numberless friends and sympathizers all over the world and their relations of friendship and co-operation with the peoples of newborn independent states are developing with each passing day.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"All our successes are associated with our Party's line of independence. It is thanks to this line that our Party has not made Right or 'Left' deviations in its internal and external activities and has been able to avoid errors on matters of principle."

In embodying political independence and implementing the line of independence it is of weighty significance to build up the subjective revolutionary forces.

It is of primary importance in strengthening the subjective revolutionary forces to firmly build up the ranks of revolution politically and ideologically.

Our Party has built up our revolutionary ranks rock-firm politically and ideologically by reinforcing the Party organizationally and ideologically through the practical struggle for revolution and construction and awakening the masses of people and rallying them around the Party. In particular, our Party intensified the education in Party policies and revolutionary traditions to arm the whole Party and the entire people firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, thereby building up steel-like fighting ranks, a great Red family of revolutionaries who will defend with lives the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and carry out to the end the Party's lines and policies put forward by him.

The great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung is incarnated in the field of economic construction, that is, building an independent national economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy, can it secure political independence, make the country rich, strong and advanced and achieve national prosperity.

"Economic independence is the material basis for political independence."

Political independence is inconceivable apart from economic independence.

When a country is dependent upon others economically, it cannot but please the whim of others and cannot resist political and military pressure from outside. Economic subjugation entails political subjugation and it eventually leads to colonial servitude.

It is a lawful requirement in building socialism and communism to build up an independent national economy.

Building of socialism necessitates the establishment of a powerful base of heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core, the equipping, on the basis of it, of light industry, agriculture, transport and all the other fields of the national economy with up-to-date technique, and the laying thus of powerful material and technical foundations of socialism. Only by so doing, can one improve the working people's welfare in an all-round, systematic way in conformity with a requirement of the socialist law on satisfying enough the ever-increasing material and cultural requirements of the working people by increasing socialist production incessantly on the basis of high level of technology.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"As long as national distinctions remain and states exist,... material and technical foundations of socialism must be built by each national state as a unit."

Until the victory of communism on the world-wide scale each country must build up its economy within the limit of the country. Such being condition, every country should lay the material and technical foundations of its own to build socialism successfully.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, put forward the great line of building an independent national economy immediately after liberation with a deep insight into the then situation in the country and the prospect of the development of the Korean revolution and saw to it that it should be carried out thoroughly. Even under

the difficult condition of the postwar time, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the new, original line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and thereby rendering it possible to carry out more successfully the line of building an independent national economy.

As a result, our people laid a firm independent foundation of the national economy under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, made the country richer and stronger on their own with no vacillation under whatever difficult complex situation and raised the people's material and cultural standards. And our country has laid a firm basis for repulsing any aggression by the enemy and achieving the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Our industry has developed at an unprecedentedly rapid tempo; the industrial output in 1967 was 22 times that in 1948.

Heavy industry has been equipped with up-to-date techniques; it develops relying on domestic natural resources. In particular, the output value of machine-building industry in 1967 was 100 times that in 1948 and its share in the total value of industrial output rose from 7.4 per cent in 1948 to 31.4 per cent in 1967. Today, our machine-building industry turns out a great variety of up-to-date machines and equipment in large quantities and satisfies for itself almost all the home requirements for machinery and equipment. Our heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core demonstrates its increasing might as the solid base for consolidating the economic independence of the country and powerfully pushing forward the technical revolution in all spheres of the national economy; it now serves more effectively in the development of light industry and agriculture.

The base of light industry has been firmly built up, too, which is capable of improving people's livelihood rapidly by turning out varied high-grade consumer goods in greater volume relying itself on the raw material resources at home.

At present our country meets the people's demands for commodities with its own make. For instance, it turns out as much cloth as 20 metres per capita.

Our agriculture made a rapid progress, too, following the road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," with the result that its material and technical foundations have been strengthened markedly and agricultural production has grown systematically. Though there was an unprecedented big flood in 1967, the grain output that year was 2.7 times that immediately after liberation, and last year, too, despite a long drought, the grain output marked an 11 per cent growth as against 1967.

In the domain of agriculture great successes have been also achieved in carrying out the tasks for the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* has been thoroughly embodied also in the fields of science, education and literature and art.

Science and technology have progressed on the firm stand of *Juche*, a great qualitative change has taken place in the work of education and the training of cadre, and new socialist national culture suitable to the life and feeling of our people has effloresced and developed.

At present, in our country 2,690,000 students or one-fourth of the population are now receiving free education in schools at various levels. Especially, with the introduction of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education in 1967, we are now in a position to rear the rising generation into versatile and reliable successors to our revolution and further enhance the technical and cultural standards of all the working people. We have now more than 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists working in all branches of the national economy, and the modern factories and enterprises are built, managed and operated creditably by their strength and wisdom.

Our scientists and technicians have achieved great successes in solving urgent scientific and technical problems such as the problem of the development of industrial production with domestic raw materials. Our literature and art have created many revolutionary works and contributed actively to the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

Great progress has been also made in public health as a result of the firm establishment of *Juche*. Thanks to the correct public health policy of our Party, the working people of our country receive the benefit of universal free medical care. As a result of the improved public health services and the enhancement of the people's living standards as a whole, the mortality of the population has been lowered. In 1966 it was reduced by half as against the pre-liberation years and the average life span lengthened by 20 years.

All this is attributed to the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a vivid manifestation of his great concern and the popular policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic which regard it as the supreme principle of their activities to improve the well-being of the working people.

Also in the domain of defence Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* has been thoroughly embodied into the principle of self-defence.

The principle of self-defence in national de-

fence is an embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* and revolutionary idea of self-reliance in the field of defence upbuilding; it is a line of building thorough Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary armed forces.

Strict observation of the principle of self-defence acquires a principled significance for victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The decisive factor in victory in the struggle against imperialist reaction... is the internal forces of the country concerned."

Maintaining the principle of self-defence and increasing self-defence capacities impregnably in national defence afford a guarantee for not only enabling our people to defend their country by their own efforts, but also completely foiling the vicious scheme of U.S. imperialism to destroy the socialist countries one by one, safeguarding the security of socialist camp and promoting the development of national liberation movement and the world revolution as a whole.

In accordance with the line of self-defence set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party founded in time the People's Army directly inheriting the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and strengthened and developed it into an invincible revolutionary armed forces, thereby defeating the armed invasion of 16 countries headed by U.S. imperialism, and defended with honour the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

After the war our Party has made utmost effort to increase defence capabilities in order to carry out the principle of self-defence and held fast to the revolutionary military line whose basic contents are the training the People's Army into cadre army, modernizing it and arming the entire people and turning the whole country into a fortress.

The training of the whole army into a cadre army and its modernization constitute a sagacious line of reinforcing the People's Army, the direct defender of the fatherland, into an invincible army which is perfect politically, ideologically and in military technique in line with the requirements of the modern warfare, by combining the political and ideological superiority of the revolutionary army with modern military technique.

With the carrying out of our Party's line of training the whole army into a cadre army and its modernization, our People's Army have grown up into an invincible revolutionary armed forces armed with indomitable revolutionary spirit of carrying out the orders and instructions of the Leader unconditionally to the last in whatever circumstances and fighting through thick and thin for the Party and the Leader, revolution and socialist fatherland, and into an army each of whose members is a match for one hundred foes, capable of smiting any reckless adventure of the enemy at one strike.

As a result of implementing the line of arming the entire people and the fortification of the whole country, the all-people's defence system with the People's Army as its core has been firmly established in our country.

Our people, with arms in one hand and a hammer and sickle in the other, are making full combat preparations to shatter any invasion of the enemy at one strike and have built unbreakable defences in all parts of the country to convert the whole country into an impregnable fortress, while pushing energetically ahead with socialist construction. Such a powerful defence system can be built only on the political and ideological unity of the people and the firm basis of the independent national economy under our socialist system.

Thanks to our own powerful self-defence capabilities built up by our Party by implementing thoroughly the self-defence line in national defence, our people are able to carry on successfully socialist construction even under the condition in which they are standing face to face with the U.S. imperialist aggressors with arms in hands and firmly defend the eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

These powerful self-defence capabilities have enabled us to smite U.S. imperialism's aggressive and provocative machinations to unleash a new war at every step, as seen in the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism and the incident of its spy plane "EC-121" which was downed.

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By establishing *Juche* and holding fast to the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in the arduous revolutionary struggle and socialist construction under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people have been able to turn our once backward country into a powerful socialist country independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in the national defence.

The idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, which is a great revolutionary idea of our times, constitutes a militant banner for the hundreds of millions of the world people to rebuild old world in a revolutionary way.

Only victory and glory are in store for our people who, rallied themselves rock-firm around the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are advancing, advancing, struggling and advancing along the only one road of revolution indicated by his great idea of *Juche*.

Advance Again to the Homeland

KIM CHOL MAN

On May 18, 1939, under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army again crossed the Amrok River and marched into the dear homeland.

At that time, the Japanese imperialist devils had put on so-called "war footing" the whole life of the people at home. Along the border they had built fortifications everywhere and police sub-stations and garrison were stationed in every town and village. And the enemy boasted everything was under control. The enemy was sure even the swift and resourceful "Communist army" could not dare try to break through the forest of bayonets and guns.

In the winter of 1938, the enemy raved that after the large-scale "mopping-up operations" carried out in the drifted snow of the deep mountains of Changpai the "Kim Il Sung units" had been wiped out. And he blustered that if any of the units remained, they would never be able to make a stand again.

For nearly ten years the enemy suffered one defeat after another at the hands of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. Yet they had not learnt about the superb strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Nor did they know about the source of boundless strength of us who enjoyed his leadership.

At the Peitatingtzu Conference held in April 1939, Comrade Kim Il Sung concretely set forth his tactical line for an advance to the Musan area in Korea.

He said:

... The enemy had retreated to his lair, exhausted from his winter "mopping-up operations." We should not give a breathing spell, but we must stage an all-out counter offensive and make preparations for the advance to the homeland....

Only in this way can we replenish promptly uniforms, foodstuffs and arms and restore our strength. Only in this way will we be able to advance again to our country to let our people see the dawn of liberation. Only in this way can we restore the ruined revolutionary organizations and inspire them to the struggle with fresh strength....

It was just after we had made the long march in the cold of 40 degrees below zero. For over one hundred days we covered several thousand *ri* battling our way through untrodden snow. We had little to eat, and very little sleep. On top of this, we had to fight big forces of the enemy everyday. So we were greatly exhausted and our uniforms were in rags. We looked miserable outwardly.

But I can say this proudly:

Steel-like units that had overcome all difficulties with an unbending spirit! The revolutionaries who had surmounted one thousand-fold, ten thousand-fold severe trials! This was our Korean People's Revolutionary Army, rallied as firm as rock around General Kim Il Sung in those days.

Had we been units of an ordinary army, we would have dispersed under such circumstances, far from fighting.

But our Korean People's Revolutionary Army rose up determinedly again led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. We fought valiantly and were victorious. In the course of strong counter-offensive, we renewed our strength and our ranks grew.

Prior to the battle in the Musan area we crushed the forces of the Japanese police and the puppet Manchukuo army at Chiujiatien, then bravely defeated and won victory over the enemy in the Shihwutaokou, Panchiekou and other places.

In new uniforms and better armed, we again crossed the Amrok River. Our morale was very high.

This victorious march was unthinkable, had it not been for the revolutionary sweep of Comrade Kim Il Sung, his unbending fighting spirit, his most superb strategy and tactics.

The advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the homeland caught the enemy by complete surprise. He was panic-stricken.

The enemy was running amuck during the whole winter of 1938, boasting they were sure to "wipe out the Kim Il Sung units." But he began to be flabbergasted by the fact that their prestige fell to the ground again. Hurriedly the enemy mobilized policemen in Hyesan, Kapsan, Hoin and Singalpa and the Japanese Kanto army units and the puppet Manchukuo armymen stationed in Changpai County and whipped them up to the "mopping-up operations."

In addition, they called in the police forces of North and South Hamgyong Provinces and were most desperate, putting the entire border area under a strict watch.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, fully aware of such moves of the enemy, ordered the units to Chongbong to spend the first night there. On the following day, the units camped at Konchang and Begebong and arrived at Lake Samjiyon on the fourth day.

We took lunch there.

At that time Comrade Kim Il Sung, drinking the lake water, told us about our beautiful fatherland with deep emotion.

We felt great joy when we drank the clear water in the fatherland talking about the fatherland. Our hearts were full of emotion.

But, even at that very moment when our hearts were warm with the thoughts of the fatherland, the enemy was combing the forests for us. The thought made us grind our teeth; we pledged revenge upon the enemy.

As he ordered us to get ready to march, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that there will not be any water for the next 100 *ri* or so, and we had better prepare ourselves well.

His words well reflected his profound, deep-going resolution.

When we were ready to start Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered us to march in ranks along the new "Kapsan-Musan Garrison Highway," which the enemy had built along the border.

Herein lay the very necessity of preparing water fully.

We were to march in broad daylight along the enemy's terrifying "Garrison Highway," which the enemy had built to strike at our guerrilla army: How daring and bold his tactics was!

One who did not have a full grasp of the situation would call his move most risky and an unwarranted venture.

But such a bold and drastic measure of Comrade Kim Il Sung was the sagacious and drastic one that guaranteed, on the basis of the scientific evaluation of the situation, the greatest safety of our advance to the Musan area.

The enemy, thrown into confusion by our advance to the homeland, desperately combed the thick forests to the whereabouts of the guerilla army. They never thought of the "Kapsan-Musan Garrison Highway." On the contrary, they neglected their watch over the highway.

On our part, we had to reach our destination in haste along this highway, something which did not even occur to the enemy.

If we had not taken such a bold move at that time and roamed around in the forest on the way to Musan, we could not have moved fast. We would have been exhausted. And if we had stayed in the mountains for a long time, no one could say that we would not have been surrounded by the enemy in narrow areas.

Even if we encountered the enemy on the highway, our forces would be strong enough to hit back at the enemy and reach our destination.

We members of the unit did not fully understand all this at that time.

But we who had won victories tens of times, hundreds of times in the past thanks to the ever-victorious strategy of Comrade Kim Il Sung marched in fine array in broad daylight along the "Kapsan-Musan Garrison Highway" confident of sure victory.

We felt really good as we marched along the highway that the enemy had spent several years in building to hit at us. But we were marching on the very highway to strike the enemy first!

When the enemy learn about this later, how surprised he will be. And the people will be glad when they hear of this, and be emboldened!

As I thought this I felt my heart beat faster. We kept marching in formation like the Japanese soldiers. We were in high spirits.

We covered the 100-odd *ri* of the "Kapsan-

Comrade Kim Il Sung, leading the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, got to Lake Samjiyon on the way to the Musan area in the homeland in order to deal a heavier blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors

Musan Garrison Highway" and reached Mupo that night, where we spent the night.

The more we thought of the enemy who would walk around the forests for nothing trying to locate us, the better we felt.

At Mupo Comrade Kim Il Sung called a cadres' meeting and gave a concrete battle order for operations in the Musan area.

On the morning of May 22, our unit left Mupo for Taehongdan.

On the way, he deployed part of the unit in the direction of the Samsupyong and Mupo areas to check the enemy from Bulgunbawi, Hyesan and Mupo. He dispatched sentries to Kachibong in the heart of the Taehongdan plain to spot the enemy.

In this way, he built a wall of steel all around. Then he ordered us to march across the Taehongdan plain. When we reached Kuksadang our unit acted in two directions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the 8th Regiment and the Guard Company toward Shinsadong and ordered the 7th Regiment to attack Shingaechok.

The 7th Regiment entered Shingaechok stealthily and without firing a shot captured alive some twenty members of the forest conservation station and Japanese foremen. Then they completely occupied the lumber yard of the "North Korean Paper Mill" and Blueberry Company.

In less than an hour, we completely liberated the entire Mt. Loun region from Tujibawi to Shingaechok.

We distributed to the local inhabitants the foodstuffs and clothes piled up high in the warehouses of the lumber yard. Then we did political work actively in the entire region of Mt. Loun. The people of this remote region, who had suffered long colonial oppression, inhuman exploitation and ignorance at the hands of the Japanese imperialists, came to feel the great vigour of national re-birth and the joy and excitement of liberation.

That night Comrade Kim Il Sung had talk with the people in Shinsadong. He inspired them with the confidence of victory that Japanese imperialism would surely fall and Korea would win independence. He said:

... You toil and moil. But all you get is hunger and rag. Why? Because of the Japanese imperialists. If we Korean people join our strength and fight the enemy, liberation and independence

will be ours without fail.

Not only you but your children must become patriots who love their country. You must teach sincerely and educate them well.

You must teach your children the Korean language untiringly. You must make them speak and read Korean....

Pointing to an orderly who was sitting by him, Comrade Kim Il Sung continued:

Look at this youngster. He has no parents and he is very young. But he joined the guerilla army. Since then he has learnt little by little to read and write. Then he cultivated the spirit of loving the fatherland. Now he reads well and fights bravely for the country.

If the entire Korean people unite with one mind and one will and fight against Japanese imperialism and we teach our children like this and bring them up into fine fighters, the Japanese robbers cannot stay in our country, however strong they may be....

While listening to his words, everyone's face lit up with national pride and confidence in victory. Tears of emotion glistened in their eyes.

On that day, we witnessed everywhere the people filled with the high spirit of national rebirth, with the excitement of seeing the Revolutionary Army. And they were greatly inspired by the emotion-charged meeting with General Kim Il Sung.

At the lumber yard, too, scenes of joy and excitement were unfolded when we got there.

As soon as they knew we were there, the workers vied with each other to rush to the place. Before long the dormitory house of the lumber yard was packed with people.

After explaining to them the lofty task and aim of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

... Comrade workers! Because of the occupation of our country by the Japanese imperialists, we Korean people are oppressed and exploited. And we groan under poverty and absence of all rights.

We are a people who enjoy a long history of five thousand years. But we have become slaves of Japanese imperialism and a people without a country. How shameful and painful it is for us! But, no more will we tolerate this!

Then don't we Korean people have enough strength to liberate the fatherland!

Yes, we have. We have an inexhaustible strength. The very source of the strength lies in the unity of the entire Korean people, a good people, particularly, the firm unity of the workers and peasants.

But we should not be merely content with this strength but unite and use it in the struggle for crushing the Japanese imperialists and liberating the fatherland.

In the past whenever our beautiful land was invaded by foreign aggressors, our brave forefathers drove them out. Inheriting the patriotic spirit of our forefathers, we must, like them, come out resolutely in the national-liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism.

You working class is the most advanced detachment of the Korean people. You are the very ones who should be in the van of the anti-Japanese front for the freedom and liberation of the proletariat....

When Comrade Kim Il Sung finished, the workers came forward as one asking that they be accepted in the ranks of the guerilla army.

But putting his hands on the shoulders of the workers, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is admirable that you're determined to take up arms and fight. But rallying the people to the struggle against Japanese imperialism is the revolutionary task of no less importance."

He explained the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" in plain language. Then he put forth the direction of the future struggle and its tasks. He further told them in detail how they should organize themselves and maintain contact with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

In this way our units crushed the enemy in a flash in the Mt. Loun region. We instilled into the minds of the people there a firm conviction of the restoration of the fatherland and set up revolutionary organizations.

At midnight that day we were back in the neighourhood of Kuksadang in Taehongdan plain.

Around this time, the enemy was rushing to the Mt. Loun region hurry-scurry and belatedly.

Enemy soldiers from Changpyong, Bulgunbawi and Shinsadong were also gathered to rush towards Taehongdan plain.

On the morning of May 23, Comrade Kim Il Sung, while waiting for the units to return from Shingaechok and Araedujibawi, laid an ambush for the enemy who would be coming from Changpyong.

Presently members of the 7th Regiment returned after attacking Shingaechok. They brought

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On the Road to Rural Chemicalization

KIM MUN HO

Last year an unprecedented bumper harvest was reaped in our countryside which has been making a leaping progress along the bright road illumined by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

And it was our working class that rejoiced over the shining success before anyone else.

In his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The peasantry can take the socialist path and then go over to communism only under the leadership, and with the assistance, of the working class."

Our countryside is changing its looks year after year thanks to the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the uninterrupted assistance of industry to agriculture and the assistance of town to country.

The working class deems it its sacred duty and honour to give assistance to the peasantry.

The fighters in the domain of the chemical industry here in the Hamhung area, too, see their pride and honour in it.

In the past, these fighters have acquitted themselves well of working class's historic mission to increase agricultural output and emancipate our co-operative farmers from arduous work by unfolding an energetic struggle to carry out chemicalization in the rural economy.

* * *

On February 4, 1965, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided personally the Party cell general meeting of the synthesizing workshop of a factory in the Hamhung district in order to organize a decisive battle for occupying the height of chemical fertilizer set in the Seven-Year Plan.

Honoured with the presence at their Party cell meeting of the paternal Leader that day, the workers of the workshop felt their hearts jumping and thumping.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung said that irrigation and mechanization were important in the technical revolution in the countryside, but chemicalization was also very important and that the output of rice could not rise without fertilizer.

He said that in order to do this well, first of all, the workers of this factory should advance upholding the slogan "Fertilizer means rice and rice means socialism." Then, he taught them concretely how to normalize the production of fertilizer, perform check and repair of machines and equipment in good time, and raise production efficiency.

The workers put down word for word the teachings of Comrade Premier in their notebooks, their faces shining with a firm determination to repay the paternal Leader for his fathomless care and warm solicitude for their factory.

And, they actually put their determination into reality.

Upholding the teachings of Comrade Premier, the workers of the synthesizing workshop racked their brains to enhance the capacities of compressors and synthesizing towers and finally succeeded in breaking through their rated capacities by finding out latent reserves for turning out for greater amount of chemical fertilizers than envisaged in the plan.

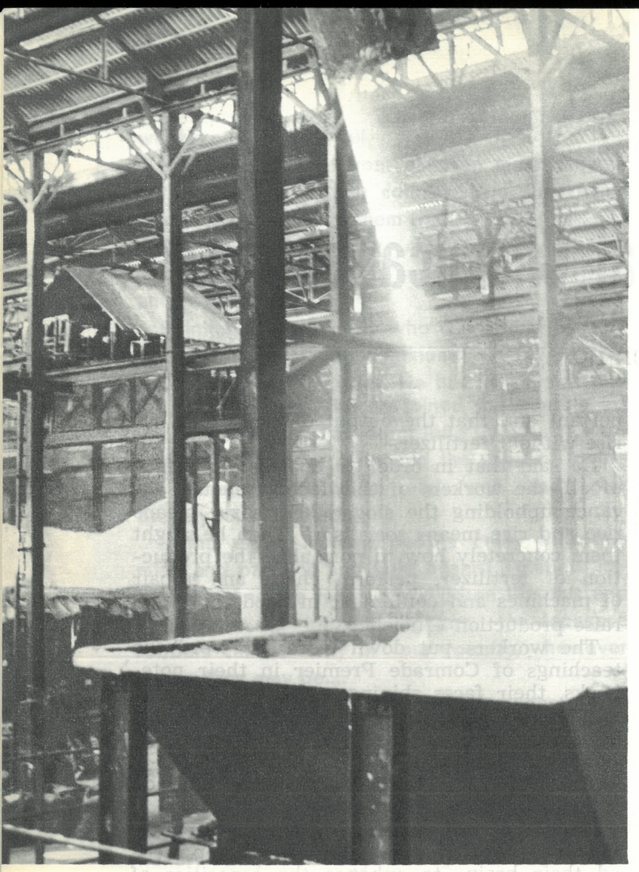
This was a spark of increased production of fertilizer enkindled by the Leader and it eventually turned to a flame that spread soon in the whole factory.

The workers of the converter workshop raised current transformation efficiency as much as 1.5 times that in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. And a fierce fighting was fought also at the second stage construction site of the anthracite gasification workshop to complete the construction six months ahead of schedule.

Creative collaboration was stepped up as never before between engineers and workers, and members of the technical innovation groups tapped reserves for increased production of fertilizers one after another by further strengthening their work with equipment.

Then, what was in the minds of the workers of the factory in such days of vigorous struggle?

They burnt up their hearts all the time, awake or asleep, with a determination to carry out thoroughly the great, far-sighted plan of the fatherly Leader on chemicalization of the



The factory where Comrade Pak Myong Jin works produces much more fertilizers by launching an energetic technical innovation drive to step up the chemicalization of agriculture

rural economy, and poured out all in all their strength and wisdom on it.

It was on October 21, 1953, that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, sat together with the workers in front of a destroyed workers' hall near the factory and taught them concretely the orientation and ways for rehabilitating the factory. He said as follows:

"I heard that peasants on the Hamju plain had shed tears at the sight of this factory... when it burned for a week owing to the U.S. imperialists' bombing in August 1950. The peasants place so much expectation and affection in this factory.

"We cannot develop the rural economy without fertilizer. And only when the rural economy develops turning out much rice and other agricultural products, can heavy industry, too, makes progress and so does light industry.

"...To restore and construct this factory rapidly is tantamount to develop rural economy as much."

The words of the Leader who shows our people a clear vision not only of tomorrow but of distant future instilled in every heart of the workers a firm confidence and courage and strength mighty enough to move even seas and mountains.

And, the workers succeeded in rehabilitating the factory not merely to its former state but more stupendously than before on a new technical foundation, thereby putting to shame the U.S. imperialists who jeered that "it cannot be restored even after thirty years." Thus they turned out again ammonium sulphate fertilizers as early as two years after the war. And they fulfilled the Three-Year Plan eight months ahead of schedule in the output value, and the Five-Year Plan two years and four months ahead of the set time.

The workers used to refer to their notebook in which teachings of Comrade Premier are entered, whenever they came across difficult problems, to find a key to their solution. And their hearts were always burning with the zeal for work because they were aware that their own work is in the interest of the cooperative farmers, their sole ally with whom they were fighting hand in hand for a common goal and ideal and that the rural economy could be equipped with modern technique like industry only if the fore-going industry helps agriculture.

That is why they keep scoring great successes in production and construction today by following up the revolutionary great upsurge holding higher the slogan "Fertilizer means rice and rice means socialism" which was put up by the Leader.

They newly built in a short span of time the synthesizing workshop of ammonia by gasification of anthracite, another pride of our country's industry of *Juche*, as well as the urea workshop and the concentrated sulphuric-acid workshop. The factory now turns out fertilizers suitable to varied soil and feature of crops out of raw materials abundant at home. What is more, the factory saves more raw materials and labour power thanks to steady renewal of worn-out equipment and the adoption of remote control system, automation and comprehensive automation in the production processes.

As a result, today the factory has switched over from mono-production of ammonium sulphate fertilizer to the production of varied fertilizers including diverse nitrogenous ones.

While a vigorous struggle was unfolded for increased production of chemical fertilizers in Hungnam, the fighters of the chemical industry in Bongung were driving away at production of agricultural chemicals and weed-killers so as to increase agricultural produce and lessen the hard work of the peasantry.

In 1958 the chemical fighters in this field produced hexachloride for the first time and have ever since boosted production of various agricultural chemicals considerably and increased the variety of products and the production of diverse weed-killers which have higher effect.

When he made an on-the-spot guidance at the Hamhung area in June 1967, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect: Today in our country chemicalization is more important than mechanization in the execution of the technical revolution in the countryside. In order to free the peasantry from hard work in our age, we must produce a large quantity of weed-killers to kill weeds and apply one ton of three elementary fertilizers as well as microelement fertilizers per *jongbo*. They the peasants will have nothing to do with weeding and transplanting of rice seedlings; they will plough and sow with machines and control irrigation water, that's all. Then the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry will be eliminated. And the Leader urged the working class of Hamhung city to exert themselves furthermore to realize the great plan of the Party.

Infinitely encouraged by the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Premier, last year the working class of Bongung raised the weed-killer production capacity three times that in 1967. They are keeping up the same stamina this year; they have lent a new lease of life to a remarkable extent to some parts of equipment by making new acidproof ones pooling their wisdom under the assistance of scientists.

At present, they are working energetically to add new equipment to some parts in order to increase the present production capacity.

And this year it is supposed that new, more effective weed-killers and agricultural chemicals will be turned out in a greater deal and our country's rural areas will enjoy before long the benefit of all-round chemicalization.

* * *

Thanks to the devoted labour struggle of the workers in the field of the chemical industry including those in the Hamhung area, the chemicalization in the countryside is today producing good effects in our country.

To take an instance, in 1968 the Sambong Co-operative Farm in Pyongwon county, South Pyongan Province, applied on its paddy fields

The factory where Comrade Ju Won Shik works produces various kinds of agricultural chemicals in large quantity for the countryside

2 times greater amount of nitrogenous fertilizers, 1.5 times larger phosphate fertilizers, 9.1 times more potassic fertilizers and 34 times bigger microelement fertilizers than in 1964, and during the period the per-*jongbo* yield of rice increased to 124.7 per cent, and that of maize to 256 per cent.

And such an instance has now become a common phenomenon in every county and every *ri* throughout our country.

Really bright is the future prospect of our countryside, for it does farming with the help of chemistry and is to receive before long one ton of chemical fertilizers and more weed-killers and other agricultural chemicals for each *jongbo* of farm land.

To hasten the advent of that day, the fighters of the chemical industry in the Hamhung area are now filled with a firm determination to carry out without fail the great plan of the Party to the end in the production of chemical fertilizers, weed-killers and other agricultural chemicals by raising higher the flame of the great revolutionary upsurge as they fought so and won the victory in the past along the one road indicated by the Leader.

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heavy loads of booty with them. But some way off after them we noticed helmets moving in our direction glittering in the morning sun.

At first, we thought that members of the 7th Regiment took the helmets from the enemy. But after close observation we came to know that they were enemy soldiers. They were some 200 or 300 metres behind the main detachments of the 7th Regiment.

The enemy which had spotted the members of the 7th Regiment first was following them by stealth looking for a good chance for attack. They were enemy patrols. Then the police forces several hundreds strong stationed in Changpyong were seen coming after them.

Grasping the situation at once, Comrade Kim Il Sung directed the 7th Regiment to pass through the place where the ambush was laid. The enemy was completely lured into the ambush spot. The enemy kept coming in. The enemy drew so near that the number could be counted, and even everyone's facial expression could be seen clearly. Yet, Comrade Kim Il Sung did not give an order for firing.

Only when he was sure that the last of the 7th Regiment passed us, he ordered to fire.

Every rifle and light machine-gun was aimed at the enemy who was under our nose, so when we began firing a volley all shots hit the enemy.

Our men lying in ambush shot at them from both sides. In the meantime, the 7th Regiment which was moving ahead of the enemy turned around in a frontal attack on enemy. The enemy was thrown into complete confusion and eventually all of them were mowed down in heaps.

That day we crushed all the enemy troops who attacked us from five directions.

Remnants of the enemy troops ran away towards Yugok, thunderstruck by our powerful firepower. When they met one of their "garrison units" coming from Yugok as reinforcements they began firing and fighting each other. It was something to watch.

With lightning speed our units hit the Musan area, occupied a wide region of Mt. Loun and completely attained the military and political aim of advance to the fatherland. Not only that. Our units crushed many enemy soldiers who attacked us from all directions. Then we leisurely made our way in the direction of the Olki River in Holung County.

The advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the Musan area and its victory are due entirely to Comrade Kim Il Sung's firm revolutionary sweep and his superb strategy, most daring and resolute.

It was thanks to his revolutionary sweep and his superb tactics that we could raise high again the torch of national re-birth over the heads of the Korean people, who were groaning in the dark and choking situation, and restore and revitalise the revolutionary organizations ruined and weakened with the wholesale roundup by the enemy, thereby inspiring them to a fresh struggle and giving new strength of victory to the Korean people.

It was shown to the whole world once again that the Korean people were far from being dead but very much alive and that they were hitting hard at and winning victory over the Japanese imperialist robbers.

Historic Tungkang Conference Which Marked Great, Nation-wide Upsurge of Korean Revolution

The Tungkang Conference was convened from May 1 to 15 in 1936 under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and it was one of the most important meetings held during the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At the Tungkang Conference Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded his great programme for the restoration of the fatherland and new strategic and tactical lines of the Korean revolution. The conference, therefore, was an historical one for the great, immortal contribution it made to the Korean revolution and the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country.

In the middle of the 1930's, the obtaining situation at home and abroad urgently demanded the firmer establishment of *Juche* in the Korean revolution and the working out of new strategies and tactics for expanding and developing further the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the general Korean revolution.

Internationally the danger of war increased day by day due to the machinations of the imperialists. The Japanese imperialists who came to the fore as a shock troop of the anti-U.S.S.R., anti-communist front and a hangman of national liberation movement in colonies and were out for an aggressive war in the Asian Continent stepped up its fascist oppression and unheard-of economic plunder of our people in an attempt to turn Korea into its own "supply base" and "reliable rear", while running amuck to make the Korean people "imperial subjects" and "emasculate" them.

And, the pro-Japanese elements, the traitors to the nation, the landlords and the comprador capitalists, who betrayed the country and the nation into the hands of Japanese imperialism, swayed all the more to reaction, and the national reformists condescended so low as to give up even their specious catchword "autonomy movement" and preached the Korean people to give up everything national, crying up the "monogenism of the Koreans and the Japanese" to the tune of the Japanese imperialist policy of making the Koreans "imperial subjects."

Flunkyists and factionalists set the Korean revolution aside and parroted only the "world revolution" for appearance's sake, and brass-headed dogmatists raved that the Korean revolution should be a "socialist revolution" and that the "socialist revolution" should be carried out at once.

It was just around that time that Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly illumined once again the way ahead of the Korean revolution. At the historic Nanhutou Meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung analysed in a scientific way the great achievements and precious experiences obtained in the revolutionary struggle in the first half of the 1930's as well as the changes in the balance of forces among the classes at home, and on this basis, he put forward the line of *Juche* of the Korean revolution whose immediate important tasks were the national liberation and social emancipation of the Korean people and scientific strategic and tactical lines in the Korean revolution such as the formation of the anti-Japanese national united front, the line of founding a Korean Communist party, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's advance into the border areas and directions in its activities, etc.

The Tungkang Conference was called in order to give a more concrete form to the revolutionary line and strategic lines laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Tungkang Conference discussed in the first place the problem of establishing new revolutionary bases in connection with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's advance into the northern border areas of Korea and decided to establish new-type revolutionary bases in Mt. Baekdu along the Amrok and Tuman rivers around the mountain.

In the early period when he had organized and developed the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung had expounded an original line of founding revolutionary bases and defined various forms of guerilla base to be adopted according to uninterruptedly changing and developing situations as well as the demand of the development of revolution. And he settled that question in a genius way.

The revolutionary bases in the form of fixed liberated bases established along the Tuman river in the first half of the 1930's by Comrade Kim Il Sung were of great significance in preserving and rearing up the communist core and the revolutionary force and intensifying and developing the armed struggle under the condition that Japanese imperialism was resorting to white terror covering all the areas of Korea and Northeast China with the ramified network of its police and gendarme machines. And such bases discharged with credit their revolutionary mission for

four to five years.

But, by the middle of the 1930's when the basic purpose of the guerilla bases founded along the Tuman river was attained it was no longer necessary to keep the bases in view of the objective requirement of the development of revolution which called for moving the arena of the armed struggle to broader areas to go over to a positive offensive while extending the revolutionary influence among the broader masses of people.

In order to face the new situation at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung took an active measure to developmentally dissolve the guerilla bases—liberated areas—for the further expansion and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...The fixed guerilla bases in the East Manchurian areas in the early period after the founding of the Guerilla Army, defended themselves with arms in a limited scope. In view of the situation in those days it met the requirement of the revolutionary task. But the situation obtaining today demands us of the establishment of a new revolutionary bases in the natural fortress with thickly wooded Mt. Baekdu as a centre which is a vantage area rendering it possible to organize and guide the Korean revolution as a whole. And these bases will enable us to beat freely the enemy changing their positions according to the development of the situation in kindred relations with the people in all enemy-occupied areas and, at the same time, have closer contact with the revolutionary organizations in the homeland...."

Unlike the guerilla bases founded in the form of fixed liberated areas along the Tuman river, the revolutionary bases in Mt. Baekdu, were mobile, secret guerilla bases. The bases also made no distinction between the enemy-occupied districts and the revolutionary areas as in the preceding period, had access to the entire people in the enemy-occupied districts and were linked with them through various revolutionary organizations organized among them.

These secret revolutionary bases were capable of maintaining themselves secretly even in the teeth of the enemy's desperate attacks and could conduct a resourceful guerilla warfare, changing elusively their positions if necessary, and could deal heavy blows at the enemy militarily and politically, always taking the initiative in battles with the armed strength inferior to that of the enemy and conducting active and mobile operations by making good use of the advantageous natural conditions offered by the vast forest zone along the Amrok and Tuman rivers.

The revolutionary bases in Mt. Baekdu were conducive to enlisting the masses in the broader areas and the people at home in the revolutionary organizations on an extensive scale through various lawful or unlawful organizations, and they also furnished the armed struggle with a better condition to expand it deeper into the homeland.

Indeed, the building of the Mt. Baekdu revolutionary bases was a shining embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche*, far-sighted plan for the restoration of the fatherland and outstanding strategy and tactics.

The revolutionary bases established in Mt. Baekdu under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung gave full play to their great vitality.

After the Tungkang Conference the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units advanced into the area southwest of Mt. Baekdu under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung and engaged the enemy first at Tatesui and Hsiaotesui and delivered a devastating blow at the enemy through many battles, big or small, fought at Panchiekou, Ershitaokou, Ertaochiang and other places. Then, in the summer of 1937, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units advanced into the homeland, attacked Bochonbo, an important strategic point of the enemy's border garrison, under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and lifted the torchlight of victory, thereby not only beating the Japanese imperialists all hollow politically and militarily but also encouraging the Korean people with the new hope of national liberation who had been groaning under the Japanese imperialist exploitation and brutal oppression and arousing them to an anti-Japanese struggle.

The revolutionary bases in Mt. Baekdu became virtually the strategic points which furthermore expanded and developed the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and effected a great nation-wide upsurge of the Korean revolution; they were also the strongholds of struggle for forming the anti-Japanese national united front and founding a Korean Communist party.

Also the Tungkang Conference unanimously adopted Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of founding the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first, permanent organization of the national united front in our country and then proclaimed its founding to the whole world.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was a revolutionary political organization guided by the Korean Communists under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

The conference announced the founding declaration and programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and adopted its Rules.

Drawing on the enormous achievements and experiences gained in the anti-Japanese national united front movement in the first half of the 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly showed the concrete line and ways of further expanding and developing the movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave definite answers to many questions; of further enhancing the leading role of the working class in the work of the united front; of forming the lower organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland under different names according to strata or localities in conformity to local characteristics, socio-political composition of inhabitants and their preparedness; of concentrating upon a united front of rank and file and combining it with a united front of the upper strata,

holding fast to the principle of struggling while uniting; of correctly linking legal activities with illegal ones; of the methods of political work with the masses of all strata, etc.

Along with it, Comrade Kim Il Sung again stressed that the united front movement should be carried out in close combination with the preparatory work for founding a Korean Communist party.

The founding declaration of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland announced at the Tungkang Conference clarified the ardent national aspiration of the Korean people and appealed to our people that the entire nation should join in a body in the anti-Japanese front for fatherland restoration with higher national pride and self-confidence, in such a manner that those who had money would donate it and those who had provisions supply them and those who had skill or knowledge tender their services, regardless of class, sex, position, party affiliation, age, religious creed, etc.

Comrade Kim Il Sung drafted in person and made public the great Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, which was the first, distinguished Marxist-Leninist revolutionary programme in the history of our country.

Each clause of the programme was run through with his original and independent ideas and contents, putting forward the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which reflected the common aspiration of all the anti-Japanese patriotic masses.

The programme defined it as the most fundamental political task of the Korean people to "establish a genuine people's government of the Korean people" by "overthrowing the rule of the piratical Japanese imperialists."

Also the programme correctly provided for the formation of a revolutionary army, the political task to realize democratic freedom and rights of the people such as freedoms of speech, the press, assembly and association as well as equal rights of the sexes, the economic task to carry out democratic reforms including the land reform and develop the national economy and the development of democratic education and national culture, etc.

As seen above, the programme indicated clearly the road of struggle ahead of all the patriotic people by showing them the precise way of carrying out our country's revolution and its prospect, and enabled them to vigorously wage the revolutionary struggle with a clear target of struggle.

The Rules of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, which was made public together with the programme, formulated in an all-round way the character and mission of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the norms of its activities.

The Rules clearly defined those who could be allied in the anti-Japanese national united front and the fighting goal and the way of carrying out it, defined the composition and form of the organization so as to ensure expansion of the organization and carry out the principle of democratic centralism. Besides, it stipulated on the requirements for membership and admission into the association, member's duty and right, revolutionary discipline within the organization and so on.

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which had such a revolutionary programme and rules was an event of great historic significance in the unified development of the Korean Communist movement and our people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was a brilliant fruition of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and a great victory of the line of forming an anti-Japanese national united front he had held fast to from the early period of his revolutionary activities.

With the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a nation-wide, permanent organization of the anti-Japanese national united front came into being for the first time in the history of our country and an anti-Japanese revolutionary force which enlisted a broad section of the people was organized and rallied around him more firmly on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland played a great role in propagating the aim and task of our national-liberation struggle among the broad segment of the masses of people and in mobilizing and rallying all the patriotic forces of Korea under the banner of joint struggle for the liberation of the fatherland."

The Communists organized and revolutionized the working class and the peasant masses, and reinforced further the subjective force of the Korean revolution, by conducting their political activities in vast areas.

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland also accelerated the co-ordinated intensification and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the various forms of mass struggle, thereby bringing about a new upsurge in the Korean revolution.

Moreover, with the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a new phase was brought also in the struggle for making organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Korean Communist party in our country.

The Tungkang Conference deliberated minutely on the ways and principles of further intensifying and strengthening the struggle for making organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist party in Korea.

Proceeding from the character and the task of the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth and persistently held fast to, from the first day of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the most wise line of promoting the anti-Japanese armed struggle simul-

taneously with the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the preparatory work for founding a Korean Communist party in close combination with each other.

As a result, in the first half of the 1930's, a great number of Communists were fostered and tempered through the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the mass foundation and organizational pivots for the founding of the party were built up.

And Comrade Kim Il Sung raised it as an important task to energetically organize and carry out more actively the preparatory work for founding a party on a nation-wide scale drawing on the above-mentioned successes.

At the Tungkang Conference Comrade Kim Il Sung once again stressed that, first of all, many more Communists should be reared up continuously who were checked and tempered through the armed struggle as well as the various forms of workers' and peasants' struggles and by incessantly enlarging and reinforcing their ranks, should carry out thoroughly the line of further consolidating the organizational pivots for founding a party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...To found a party definite organizational pivots are necessary. These organizational pivots consist of the leading nuclei of Communists steeled and tested in the actual struggle. Accordingly, we Communists must further push ahead with the work of expanding and consolidating the ranks of leading nuclei, the basis for founding a party...."

Comrade Kim Il Sung referred to the need of consolidating particularly the party organizations in every way. He stressed that to that end all the masses of people should be brought up into indomitable iron-willed communist fighters who would take the responsibility on themselves to carry out the Korean revolution to the last and fight consciously from the stand-point of *Juche* with no vacillation in whatever adversity.

Thanks to the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution, and to its revolutionary programme and uniquely well-organized structure, the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland became the most important political and organizational stronghold for making the preparations for founding a party.

The promotion of the preparatory work for founding a Korean Communist party in close link with the activities of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland made it possible to set up more firmly Comrade Kim Il Sung's unitary system of guidance of the general Korean revolution, defend Marxist-Leninist purity in the communist movement, and further consolidate the revolutionary ranks organizationally.

Along with it, workers, poor and hired peasants as well as progressive intellectuals were trained into Communists systematically through the organizational channel of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

Thus, the Tungkang Conference marked a new turning point also in the work of expediting the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a party in our country and laying its mass foundation.

The Tungkang Conference also discussed and adopted decisions on the question of reorganizing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units and various other questions.

Indeed, the Tungkang Conference threshed over the important problems of basic significance in the general development of the Korean revolution and showed concrete means and ways of solving them, and thus made a distinguished contribution to realizing the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the line, strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution propounded by him and establishing *Juche* more thoroughly in the Korean revolution.

The anti-Japanese guerillas and Korean Communists fully carried out the revolutionary line and strategic and tactical lines laid down at the Tungkang Conference, and firmly built up the subjective force of the Korean revolution. And relying on it, they could organize and unfold more actively and offensively the Korean revolution as a whole—the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the preparations for founding a Korean Communist party and the anti-Japanese national united front movement, etc.

After the Tungkang Conference, the Korean Communists and patriotic people, holding aloft the revolutionary programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, rallied themselves more firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, and their fierce revolutionary struggle against Japanese imperialism brought about a great upsurge on a nation-wide scale.

The revolutionary line and strategic and tactical lines Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth at the Tungkang Conference dealt a heavy blow at the anti-revolutionary machinations of the Right and "Left" opportunists who tried to block the independent development of the Korean revolution. They also exerted a great revolutionary influence upon the progress of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the peoples of colonies and vassal states in the world and made a brilliant contribution to enriching the Marxist-Leninist treasure-house.

After liberation, the revolutionary line and measures proposed by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Tungkang Conference, the immortal achievements and priceless experiences gained in the struggle for completing them, acquired an important theoretical and practical significance in the development of the Korean revolution and showed their great vitality.

A FARM TRAINS ITS OWN TECHNICIANS

Referring to the training of technical personnel in the countryside in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Adult education should be developed continuously and energetically in the countryside so that all the peasants may acquire general knowledge above that of the junior middle school graduate, plus necessary technical knowledge of farming.

"The rapid development of agriculture based on modern machine technology makes it necessary constantly to increase the number of technical cadres in the countryside.

"We must see that within the next few years five or more engineers are allocated to each co-operative farm and two engineers or assistant engineers to each work-team."

Upholding the teaching of the Leader, the Nimangji Co-operative Farm of Doksong county has trained on its own as many technical personnel as to allot two or more engineers or assistant engineers even to each subworkteam, to say nothing of each workteam.

Today agro-technicians are making a great contribution to agricultural production and the technical revolution in our countryside.

Of course our country trains a great number of agro-technicians through regular colleges and higher technical schools.

But, through the work done by this co-operative farm for training its own technical personnel we can see how co-operative farms in our country train technical personnel on their own and forcefully push ahead with the technical revolution in the countryside.

The Nimangji Co-operative Farm started to train agro-technicians in March 1957, when the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot teaching at Bukchong on increasing fruit output by widely introducing advanced technique.

To carry Comrade Premier's teaching into effect, the managerial committee of the farm set out to form a technical collective of the farm. It bent every effort to train the youths of the farm as technical personnel on its own while recommending some youths to correspondence courses so that they may learn agricultural and horticultural sciences.

But, at that time, the farm was not in a position to allow many farmers to study in the technique-study-team; textbooks and equipment such as experimental room, let alone teachers, were too insufficient to meet the demand of more than 250 applicants.

So, the managerial committee decided to train first of all a certain number of rural technical cadres in a limited period and, on this basis, to enrol many youths in the technique-study-team.

It was at about that time, that is, in February 1964, that the farmers here knew that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." In March, the same year, the farmers of the Nimangji Co-operative Farm had an honour to directly receive the on-the-spot teaching of the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung highly appreciated the initial success the farm had achieved in training its own technical personnel and said how good a thing it was to train a host of technicians in the countryside through a system of studying while working and thus better the life of the peasants, too.

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that more technicians should be trained in the village of Nimangjiri in the future, too, drawing on its own experiences already accumulated.

Upholding Comrade Premier's teaching, the farm's managerial committee organized the work concretely to train a greater number of technical personnel required in every sphere of the farm.

The managerial committee set up engineer course and assistant engineer course, and each course had specialized faculties of agriculture, pomiculture, stock raising, and farm machinery.

The subjects and teaching materials differed according to faculties.

To take an instance, the textbooks used in the faculty of agriculture were those for the correspondence course of the colleges and the higher technical school and, besides them the farmer-students studied such subjects as crop science, soil science, plant protection science, fertilizer science, meteorology, etc., in accordance with the specific conditions of the farm. General subjects were made common to all the faculties.

Such important subjects as teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Party policies and revolutionary traditions were studied on a schedule laid out separately.

The farmer-students carried on their study mainly on the principle of self-study and made the result of their study more concrete through collective discussion which was held once a month save the winter season when it was held in an intensive way.

The "students" receive their study assignment, monthly and annually, from the managerial committee, and at the end of each month, they sum up the result of the study they have carried out during the month, are given teachers' explanation to questions they have raised and also receive introductory lectures on their study assignment for the following month.

The "students" submit the results of their research work once every quarter at a gathering of the farm's technical workers. And at the close of the year they also sum up the results of their research at a meeting of the entire technical workers, work-team and subworkteam leaders, and veteran farmers in the village.

In the course of this, the farmer-students more systematize what they have studied along the special lines and find out practical means and ways of introducing the results of their research work into production.

As to the results of research work which are to be introduced into production, they are put on display in written form at the scientific knowledge dissemination room of the farm for their wide propagation.

During the past 10-odd years, more than 100 technical innovation proposals were made by the farmer-students. New apple species were created and measures for preventing blackleg in cold-bed rice seedlings taken to boost production.

As seen above, the farmer-students tackled one by one technical bottlenecks cropping up in production and acquitted themselves well of their experimental research assignments conducive to the development of agricultural technology, and through it they could also further widen their knowledge which has bearing on production.

Thanks to the endeavours made by its technical collective, the farm succeeded in rejuvenescing forsaken senile apple trees on 30 *jongbo* of land and the alternating phenomenon of fructification was mitigated technically to a remarkable extent, and this enabled the farm to raise its per-*jongbo* yield of fruit twice or more in 1968 compared with 1964.

At the same time, the technical collective made a biological observation on fruit trees to see how differently they took roots in different kinds of soil and on this basis, adjusted manuring practice, which prevented some agricultural chemicals from doing harm to some kinds of fruit trees and reducing the crop.

Song Byong Ki, a 56-year-old farmer belonging to the 3rd farming work-team, drawing on his knowledge acquired in the technique-study-group, devised his way to prevent blackleg in cold-bed rice seedlings, contributing greatly to yielding 11 tons of rice per *jongbo* of paddy field.

In pomiculture its production recorded another success by finding out new technical methods of trimming as well as culling flowers and fruits, which involved difficult technical questions.

Now that the rank of technicians swelled and the members of the technique-study-group increased, it became more easy to propagate technical knowledge among the entire farmers. Two or more engineers and assistant engineers attached to every subworkteam propagated in good time the results of their research work, enabling better application of the achievements of science to production.

Now all farmers here have become to judge all farming work from a technical point of view, including such work as culling of flowers and fruits of fruit trees, not to mention preventing blights.

As all the farmers of the farm have equipped themselves with scientific farming technique, the farm has made a big progress as never before.

In 1964, the gross output of rice in the farm increased 4 times that in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, and in 1968 1.5 times that in 1964. The fruit output increased as much as 38 tons per *jongbo*.

In the days of Japanese imperialist rule there was no agricultural school graduate in the village. Only a few men had finished the primary school. Today, however, the village has primary and middle schools and the county has a higher technical school which was also nonexistent before. As a result, all the sons and daughters of farmers receive general and technical education and farmers themselves study to their hearts' content at the technique-study-group while working.

Of the farmers here who are studying while working, over 130 have already become engineers and assistant engineers through correspondence education and state examination for qualification.

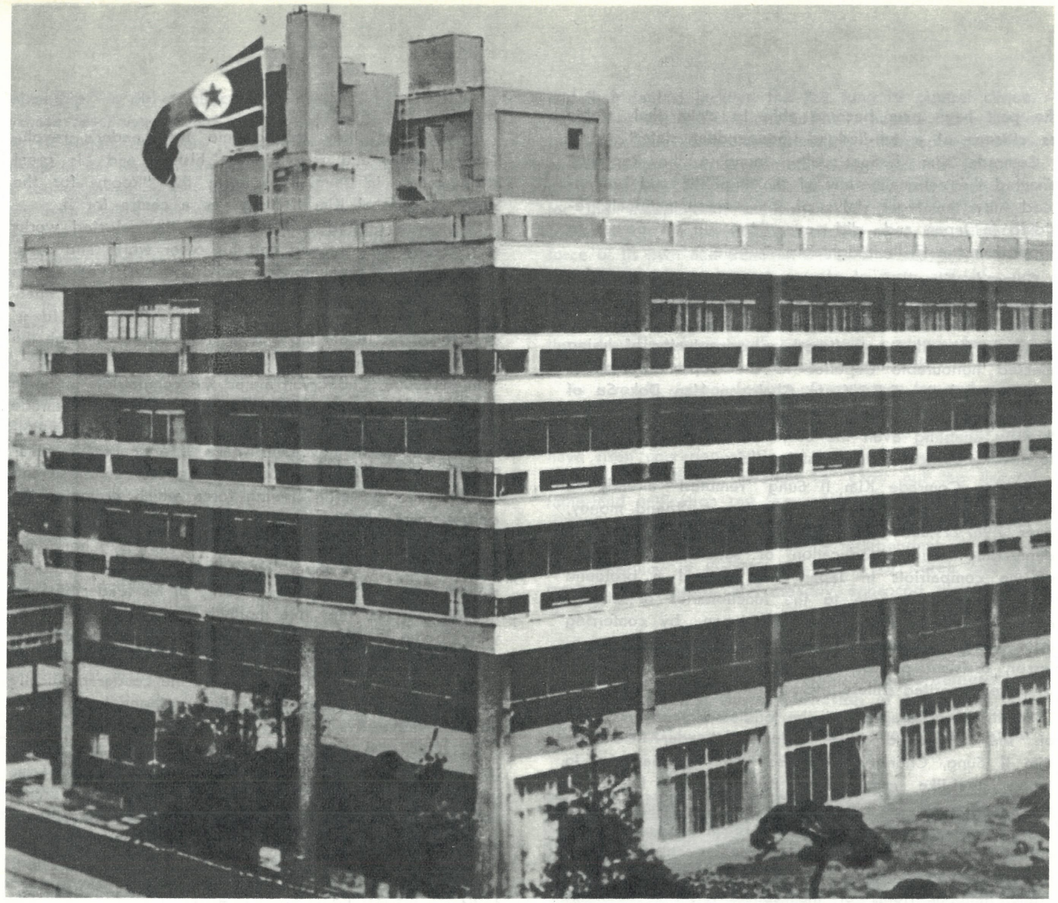
If the persons who are enrolled in the technique-study-group will pass an examination for qualification at the end of 1969, every subworkteam will have three or more engineers and assistant engineers.

As the farmers' technical standard rises and agricultural output increases in this way, their living standard improves.

In 1968, each household of the farm shared on an average 2,500 kilogrammes of grain and 2,500 won of cash, which made their livelihood ever more bountiful.

Today they are exerting themselves more actively to train many other technical personnel for successful execution of the technical revolution, upholding the following teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The technical revolution in the rural areas constitutes an important revolutionary task; it is directed at developing the agricultural productive forces to a high level, making the life of peasants abundant and freeing them from arduous labour, by equipping agriculture with modern machinery and technology and by extensively introducing the achievements of agricultural science."



The Central Korea Hall of CHONGRYUN (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) built by dint of the paternal concern of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader

Brilliant Achievements Made by Chongryun under Leader's Guidance

May 25 this year marks the 14th anniversary of the founding of Chongryun, the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan, a democratic national organization that advocates the interests of the entire Korean nationals residing in Japan.

Our people greet this day with much significance together with the 600,000 compatriots residing in Japan.

Since its founding, Chongryun has traversed a proud path of struggle resplendent with victory and glory closely uniting the compatriots residing in Japan around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and achieved brilliant successes.

And all the achievements of Chongryun are inconceivable apart from the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and national hero, gave the hope of liberation to our compatriots residing abroad by organizing and unfolding the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle in the grim days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. After liberation, he founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and thus enabled the compatriots abroad to enjoy a new life casting off forever the stigma of a ruined nation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The large numbers of Korean nationals who were subjected to all sorts of humiliation and contempt in alien lands as a stateless people and suffered from political non-rights and untold difficulties of living in

the past have now become able to claim their rights as citizens of a full-fledged independent state."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, after founding the Republic, enacted the nationality law of the Republic and guaranteed fully the legal status of the Korean nationals residing in Japan and did everything in his power to support and assist their righteous struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also opened up a way for our compatriots in Japan to enjoy freedom and happiness to their hearts' contents in the bosom of the Republic. Comrade Kim Il Sung offered an opportunity of being elected honourable deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. to Chairman Han Dok Su of Chongryun and 6 other compatriots residing in Japan, thereby enabling even the 600,000 compatriots in Japan to directly participate in the state affairs.

Besides, Comrade Kim Il Sung remitted already a huge amount of education aid fund and stipend money, over 7,967,229,000 yen in 31 instalments from 1957, for democratic national education of sons and daughters of the compatriots in Japan and showed a profound affection and solicitude to the functionaries of Chongryun and other compatriots in Japan by conferring upon them the Republic's orders, citation, titles of professor, assistant professor, merited artists, merited actor or actress, merited athlete, etc.

Infinitely encouraged by the endless fatherly concern of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chongryun rallied the compatriots in Japan steel-like around the Party and the Leader as never before, bravely overcoming the manifold obstacles and ordeals made by the reactionaries at home and abroad, and it made a splendid achievement in its honourable, patriotic work of defending the democratic national rights of the compatriots in Japan as well as of hastening the independent unification of the fatherland.

And the most precious achievement attained by Chongryun in the past was that it, arming its functionaries and compatriots in Japan with our Party's unitary ideology, that is, the Leader's revolutionary ideas, rallied them firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Through its regular, cadre and mass education networks Chongryun armed its functionaries and compatriots firmly with Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas and the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party, and intensified the work of educating the compatriots in socialist patriotism.

The compatriots residing in Japan assiduously studied the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and the Leader's other works and teachings, the report at the Party Conference, the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic and the report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K.

They also carried on their study of the revolutionary traditions extensively, closely combining it with their actual work and making use of various forms and methods such as reading meeting of the reminiscences of anti-Japanese guerillas, gathering for listening of tape record, lecture meeting, impression-telling meeting, etc.

In particular, they delved into the Leader's revolutionary family and revolutionary history and his great achievements in revolution, using the "Rooms for the Study of Marshal Kim Il Sung" as a centre for it.

Chongryun printed and distributed the selected works of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his other works and some books on his revolutionary activities: Last year alone it brought out over 400,000 copies. Also it has energetically propagated the Leader's revolutionary ideas, sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues through the daily paper "Joson Shinbo" and 38 other periodicals.

In particular, Chongryun armed the compatriots in Japan more firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung through the model chapter movement, a collective innovation movement which is a concentric manifestation of the patriotism of the compatriots in Japan and constitutes a powerful driving force which promotes the patriotic work of Chongryun.

Thanks to all these active measures taken by Chongryun, the compatriots in Japan clearly perceived the Leader's revolutionary ideas and the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues; they live modelling after the infinite loyalty to the Leader of the former anti-Japanese guerillas; what is more, they have established a firm unitary ideological system to advocate and defend the Leader politically and ideologically with their lives at any time and in whatever adversity.

As a result, the organization of Chongryun was consolidated furthermore politically and ideologically, and its subjective force strengthened immeasurably, thus giving rise to a new upsurge and innovations in all its patriotic activities.

Today, Chongryun which enlists the overwhelming majority of the compatriots residing in Japan and their absolute support and trust has grown up into an authoritative overseas organization of the citizens of the Republic, an influential organization under which are 48 local head offices, over 300 branch offices and over 2,000 chapters.

Affiliated with it are 13 mass organizations including the Korean Youth League in Japan, the Korean Democratic Women's League in Japan and the Trade and Industry Association of Koreans in Japan and various professional organizations covering science, culture, art, press, business, etc.

Now, in Japan, where there are our compatriots, there exist the organs of Chongryun in action.

Chongryun, while consolidating and expanding its own organizations, has achieved a great success also in its struggle for defending the democratic national rights.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, united firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and under the guidance of Chongryun, are now fighting valiantly for their democratic national rights against the unwarranted national persecution and contempt by the Japanese authorities, and continue to wage a staunch struggle for the unification of their fatherland and the prosperity of the nation."

In the past period, the functionaries of Chongryun and the compatriots in Japan vindicated their citizenship of the D.P.R.K. determinedly opposing the "application for denizenship," a dirty political plot invented by the U.S.-Japanese reactionary ruling circles and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, and many compatriots restored their citizenship of the Republic by casting off the "nationality" of the South Korean puppet regime which had been imposed upon them against their will.

All this is an expression of the lofty patriotic aspiration of the compatriots in Japan who are determined to share their fate with the socialist fatherland entrusting all they have to and looking up at the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Chongryun has also waged struggles in various forms, protesting and denouncing the Japanese reactionary government for its criminal act of unilaterally stopping the repatriation work and demanding it to resume the work outright. It also unfolded a vigorous struggle for realization of free travel to the fatherland and gained a great victory.

In particular, the victory won in the court struggle for the reentry to Japan of the congratulatory delegation of Koreans in Japan to the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic last year showed to all at home and abroad that it is fully justifiable for the compatriots in Japan to lay a claim for the realization of free travel to their fatherland in an all-round and regular way and that their claim should be met immediately.

A relentless struggle has been also waged by Chongryun to smash the reckless machinations of the Japanese reactionary government to oppress the national education. As a result, it succeeded in checking and foiling in succession the notorious "bill on alien school system" of the Japanese reactionary government in defence of the right to democratic national education, and obtained authorization for the Korea University and many other schools at various levels.

Today Chongryun runs 140 and more schools at all levels including the Korea University, where over 40,000 sons and daughters of our compatriots receive democratic national education.

In its educational work Chongryun keeps a firm stand of *Juche*, embodying splendidly Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas on education.

Also Chongryun has exposed and denounced at every step the ever-worsening subversive machinations of the reactionaries at home and abroad against it and their murders and violences against the Korean compatriots in Japan, fought in defence of the right to live of the compatriots in Japan and the right to run enterprise of businessmen opposing all kinds of national discrimination in treatment imposed upon our compatriots in Japan, developed the compatriots-run credit associations into trustworthy financial organs.

Along with its struggle for defending the democratic national rights, Chongryun has carried on an energetic work for early realization of the independent unification of the fatherland after driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and for achieving the national unity and yielded a great success in the work.

Chongryun has explained and propagated among all the compatriots the D.P.R.K. Government's programme for independent unification laid out by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, thoroughly revealed and denounced the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and their faithful lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, as well as the machinations of the Japanese militarists to re-invade South Korea, and persistently carried out political work among the compatriots telling them not to forget even a moment the South Korean people and to struggle for the independent unification of the fatherland.

Chongryun has consolidated all the more the subjective force of its own and done all it could to support and encourage the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

It made a persevering effort to embrace and educate those travellers from South Korea with brotherly love and to unite the compatriots of all strata around it.

As a result, deeper feeling of reverence for and adoration of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pervaded among the compatriots as days go by, and they have risen courageously in a struggle under the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation to carry out the line of fatherland unification put forward by the great Leader.

Also Chongryun has actively conducted external activities strictly in accordance with the independent, principled foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government and steadily enhanced the interna-

Korean nationals in Japan stage a street demonstration to denounce the machination of U.S. imperialism to unleash a new war and to defend the right to democratic national education and repatriation to the homeland

South Korean Armed Guerillas and Patriotic People Continue Their Brave Struggle

The South Korean revolutionary armed guerillas, who have risen with arms in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to crush U.S. imperialist colonial rule, are continuing their courageous struggle delivering hard blows to the enemy everywhere in South Korea in close co-operation with the people.

Towards the end of November last year, an armed guerilla unit active in the Pyongchang district, Kangwon Province of South Korea, had a 5-hour-long fierce engagement with the troops of the puppet army and police and mowed them then and there.

The enemy herded even priests of a Buddhist temple to carry away the soldiers and policemen wounded in the engagement with the armed guerillas.

About that time, the revolutionary armed guerilla units surprised the troops of the puppet army and police and crushed them en masse in Uljin, Bonghwa and Andong in North Kyongsang Province, Yangyang, Samchok, Jongson, Myongju, Pyongchang and Nyongwol in Kangwon Province of South Korea. They intensified their activities, seizing and punishing wicked lackeys in the name of the people under the unanimous demand from the inhabitants and confiscating their properties to distribute them among poor inhabitants.

The brave South Korean armed guerillas, while courageously carrying on their resourceful activities, have energetically conducted political propaganda work among the people everywhere they went and rallied them firmly around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, arousing them to a revolutionary struggle.

They have acquainted the people with the resplendent reality in the northern half of the Republic which is thriving under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and made them aware that the cause of the misfortune and pains the South Korean people are undergoing today lies in the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea and its colonial domination over it and then appealed to them to rise up more vigorously in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle so that the South Korean people, too, may enjoy freedom and happiness in the warm bosom of the respected Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Their political propaganda work won fervent support and sympathy of the people and broad masses of people are being rallied in the ranks of the struggle.

Early in November last year, the villagers of Uljin county in North Kyongsang Province organized a revolutionary political party and mass organizations with the help of an armed guerilla unit and the people in Bonghwa county set up the county people's committee. And at many places a large number of patriotic youths volunteered in groups to join guerilla units.

And everywhere people are rendering active assistance to the armed guerilla units materially and spiritually and giving telling blows to the enemy in concert with the guerillas.

When an armed guerilla unit advanced into a village in Samchok county in November last year, the villagers there did their best for the safe activities of the guerillas, offering them their rooms and standing guard for them and providing them with bed and meal, etc. In particular, to help the guerilla unit, they used calabash-ladles for their liaison work by hanging them under eaves.

Villagers did their best to make secret of the appearance of an armed guerilla unit at their village.

When an armed guerilla unit sallied into a village in Uljin county, the villagers, too, kept it secret and the puppet army and police hardly knew it until a whole day passed. The enemy later pursued the unit to "squash" it, only to be beaten all hollow.

When an armed guerilla unit appeared at a village in Myongju county, Kangwon Province, South Korea, the women of the village catered meals for the guerillas and were kind enough to give them rice, both raw and boiled one, for them to eat while on march. To take another instance, a youth living in Samchok county acted as guide for four days despite a danger to his safety.

Meanwhile, patriotic people, being inspired by the armed guerilla struggle which is gaining in strength and scope, are waging fierce struggles incessantly, taking weapons from the enemy, cutting off the enemy's communication lines and raiding and overthrowing the enemy military trains.

Patriotic youths in Ryonchon of Kyonggi Province surprised the enemy's shooting range to take off magnifying laying apparatuses and other firearms. And in many areas in South Korea including Wonju in Kangwon Province, Uljin in North Kyongsang Province, Inchon and Paju in Kyonggi Province, patriotic youths have raided in groups the police stations of the puppet regime and their cordon outposts, carried off pistols, carbines, ammunition, with which they armed themselves to rise in a struggle.

In the Wonju district, Kangwon Province of South Korea, patriots overturned an enemy military train laden with munitions and reduced its 12 vans all to wreckage. In Wonsong county a military train was derailed and overthrown on its way to Seoul, and in Iksan county of North Cholla Province two trains coming from opposite sides came into a head-on-collision and the locomotives and vans laden with munitions were blown up.

The patriotic inhabitants of the Munsan district, Kyonggi Province, hurled hand grenades at a field mess hall of U.S. imperialist aggressor army troops killing seven U.S. imperialist beasts having their meal inside.

Also in Paju and Inchon in Kyonggi Province, Jinyong in South Kyongsang Province, Dalsong county in North Kyongsang Province, etc., patriotic people waged a brave struggle, cutting off the communication lines of the puppet army and police, thereby throwing the enemy into a big turmoil and consternation.

As seen above, the armed guerilla struggles of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are growing in scope and strength with each passing day, dealing a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and their faithful lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and giving them unrest and terror.

Under the urgent instruction from the U.S. imperialist masters to "put down" the armed guerilla struggle, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are kicking up a racket with proclamation of "ultra-emergency alert," "emergency alert A," "round-the-clock combat alert" and "emergency mobilization order" covering vast areas.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi himself hurried to the so-called "operation headquarters" to urge on it to step up the "mopping-up," and the defence minister of the puppet regime flew to the spot to "command" the "search operation," all in a crazy fuss. And much more ado of nonsense: some rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces on board a helicopter fell headlong with the plane and joined the majority while in search of guerillas, and members of an "investigation group" of the puppet clique which arrived at the Samchok district disputing among themselves about the "responsibility" for the situation could not pass a night on land for fear of guerillas and fled after all getting hardly a wink of sleep overnight aboard a warship of their masters, the U.S. imperialists.

The enemy, with his days numbered, is out to save his dirty life and running amuck to prop up the puppet ruling machine which is paralysing with the days, by increasing "specialized" suppressive means, say, the "local combined headquarters," "mobile striking parties," etc.

But, no suppressive racket by the enemy can stem the furious advance of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who have risen in a struggle to do away with the enemy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"It is inevitable that the South Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation. The South Korean people, unable to endure any longer the harsh fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, are bravely fighting with arms in their hands to overthrow the system of U.S. imperialist colonial rule, with the firm resolve that they should rather rise and fight than just sit and die."

The South Korean revolutionary armed guerillas and patriotic people will further intensify the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and put an end to the dirty lives of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who are desperately trying to extricate themselves from the mire of ruin.

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tional prestige of the Republic; it enlisted the support of the peoples of various countries in the world including the Japanese people in its various patriotic work.

All these successes are attributed to the profound solicitude continuously extended by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the compatriots in Japan, and they are also the precious fruits reaped by Chongryun and the compatriots in Japan who, upholding his wise leadership, have worked with patriotic devotion in defiance of manifold obstacles.

Today, the Japanese reactionary government, upset by the righteous struggle of Chongryun and at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, is stepping up, hand and glove with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, its persecution and oppression against Chongryun and our compatriots in Japan as never before.

This is an open manifestation of the Japanese reactionary government's policy hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a criminal act violating the norms of international law and humanitarian principles.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"No suppression and persecution whatsoever by the Japanese authorities can ever check the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for their democratic national rights and for the unification of the fatherland. The persecution and suppression being intensified everyday by the Japanese authorities against the Korean citizens in Japan will only arouse still greater national indignation on the part of the entire Korean people, and this unjust act will be checked after all."

The Korean people, who regard it as their sacred duty to advocate the interests of the Korean nationals in Japan, will continue to fight resolutely against the unwarranted machinations of the Japanese reactionary government against Chongryun and our compatriots in Japan and strongly support and inspire them in their just struggle.

Only brilliant victory is in store for Chongryun and our compatriots in Japan who struggle for their democratic national rights and the unification of the fatherland under the wise leadership and warm solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The Anti-U.S., National-Salvation War of Resistance of the Vietnamese People Will Surely Win Victory

Several months have passed since the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the most heinous enemy of the mankind, were compelled to announce the unconditional cessation of their brigandish bombing and shelling on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, in face of the ignominious military and political defeats they sustained in their aggressive war in Viet Nam and under the strong pressure of the world public opinions.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors still keep on making "reconnaissance flying" over North Viet Nam and bombing and strafing many areas including Nghe An and Guang Binh Provinces.

Meanwhile, the marine corps of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army stepped up terroristic assaults in the southern areas of the demilitarized zone.

Making public such piratic acts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in Saigon brazenly announced that "the U.S. aircraft carrier is still operating in the Gulf of Bac Bo" and the U.S. battleship "New Jersey" is bombarding the demilitarized zone.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists have not desisted from their ambition of aggression on Viet Nam.

In reality, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are unprecedentedly perpetrating their villainous acts of war in South Viet Nam under the cloak of the "cessation of bombing and shelling" on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

They are committing the most atrocious acts of massacre upon the South Vietnamese people under the so-called "accelerated pacification programme in the countryside."

The U.S. imperialists are frantically launching "scorched-earth operations" on the liberated areas and peaceful residential districts in South Viet Nam by mobilizing numerous aircraft every day.

As was already known, the U.S. imperialists have escalated the aggressive war in Viet Nam from "special warfare" to "local warfare."

The U.S. imperialist war maniacs appropriate 30,000 million dollars of military expenditure for their aggressive war in Viet Nam every year. They have thrown into the war a large army of troops totalling over 1,300,000 including more than 500,000 U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and numerous aircraft and warships including "B-52" strategic bombers and nuclear-powered aircraft carriers.

Besides, they have staged the most brutal "scorched earth operations" of "burn all, kill all and destroy all" by employing the most atrocious and villainous lethal and destructive means such as napalm bombs, phosphoric bombs, shrapnels, poison gas, etc.

But, with no means and methods the U.S. imperialists could bring the Vietnamese people to their knees. On the contrary, the more desperate they become, the deeper they are bogged in the mire of doom.

Although the U.S. imperialists launched the new "accelerated pacification programme" operations by mobilizing a huge number of military forces and desperately attempted to subdue the South Vietnamese people, the operations were completely foiled everywhere by the uninterrupted attacks of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces.

In last December alone in Quang Nam-DaNang districts the People's Liberation Armed Forces wiped out over 5,200 enemy troops including 1,500 men of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army and the South Korean puppet army, shot down or smashed on the ground 21 aircraft of the enemy, destroyed 57 military vehicles and captured 130 artillery pieces.

In the Mekong Delta area and other areas the U.S. imperialists' "accelerated pacification programme" operations were completely frustrated.

Entering upon this year the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces have been annihilating the U.S. imperialist aggressor army everywhere: they sent the education minister of the South Viet Nam puppet regime to his last home in a handgrenade assault in the heart of Saigon; they cast explosives into a mess-hall of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in the vicinity of Saigon to kill scores of aggressors.

Today, in an attempt to save themselves from such ignominious defeats the U.S. imperialists are scheming to deceive the Vietnamese people and the world public opinion behind the screen of "peace negotiations."

However, as the wolf can never change into the sheep, so the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists cannot change.

In face of the crafty double-faced tricks of the U.S. imperialists, the heroic Vietnamese people are sharpening revolutionary vigilance maintaining a firmer battle posture. They are filled with a firm determination to frustrate all sorts of manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, safeguard complete independence and sovereignty of the country and win the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh the people of North Viet Nam are scoring brilliant successes in the struggle for building socialism while further strengthening defence potentials, rendering firm conviction in victory to the fighting people of South Viet Nam.

Braving the brutal bombing of the U.S. imperialists the working-class of North Viet Nam have kept on war-time production and built a large number of new machine-building factories and local industry factories.

The coal mines in Quang Binh Province, which suffered the most savage bombing raids of the U.S. imperialist beasts, fulfilled their production plan for last year. And remarkable growth was also made in the fields of power and light industries.

Numbers of schools and pupils and students increased; many libraries were newly set up and radio network was expanded; tens of millions of various publications were published.

The peasants markedly increased the grain output even under the difficult condition that the U.S. imperialist air pirates were constantly dropping bombs and spraying various chemical agents against food crops.

All these facts prove that with no savage aggression the U.S. imperialists can never subdue the heroic North Vietnamese people.

The day is drawing nearer and nearer when U.S. imperialism will meet the final doom in face of the vigorous anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people who are in firm determination to defend the North, liberate the South, sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the last one from the soil of their country and unify it.

The Korean people are rejoicing over, as their own, the shining victories the heroic Vietnamese people are scoring in the just national-salvation war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people decidedly oppose the criminal war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam and resolutely support the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people. Our people consider the struggle of the Vietnamese people their own and are fully ready to fight together with the Vietnamese people whenever requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam."

Fighting together on the joint front against the U.S. imperialist aggressors the Korean people will, in the future too, steadfastly stand on the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people and give active support to their cause of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

Today, together with our people, the revolutionary peoples of the world are inflicting heavier blows on the U.S. imperialists everywhere, thereby expediting the doom of U.S. imperialism which is on the downgrade; they are giving both material and spiritual support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

While stepping up their aggressive war in Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists are running mad to unleash a new war in Korea, further intensifying provocative acts against the northern half of the Republic.

In the meantime, frantically attempting to maintain their colonial rule which is tottering to its very foundation the U.S. imperialists have instigated their stooges, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang, to suppress the struggle of the revolutionary armed guerillas and people of all walks of life in South Korea who have risen up with arms in their hands in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle longing for the day when they will live happily in the bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The rascals, staging various farces of murderous "trials," are unhesitatingly committing most atrocious criminal acts of "sentencing" the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots to death penalty, capital punishment and heavy penalty.

But, no matter how desperate they may become, the U.S. imperialist aggressors can never check the triumphant advance of the Korean people and the Vietnamese people who have risen up in the just cause.

The heroic anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people who are convinced of the justness of their cause and receiving unanimous support and encouragement from the peoples of the whole world will surely be victorious.

Combatants of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces attack the barracks of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in Saigon, the lair of the enemy

Peoples of Three Continents Advancing under the Banner of Anti-imperialism, Anti-U.S. Imperialism

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The peoples of the countries making revolution should join efforts to tear left and right arms from U.S. imperialism, tear off its left and right legs and behead it eventually everywhere it stretches out its crooked hands of aggression. The U.S. imperialists are bluffing now, but when the revolutionary peoples of the world join in mutilating them, the U.S. imperialists will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."

This strategy of anti-U.S. struggle put forward anew by Comrade Kim Il Sung proceeds from the idea of *Juche*, which is the great revolutionary idea in our era, and the invariable anti-imperialist, revolutionary idea.

It is also the most scientific and revolutionary strategy based on the correct analysis and appraisal of the current international situation and the world strategy of U.S. imperialism and the generalization of experiences of the triumphant anti-U.S. struggle fought by the world revolutionary peoples including our country, Cuba and Vietnam.

This strategy makes it possible for the revolutionary countries to frustrate by joint struggle the U.S. imperialist world strategy of destroying the revolutionary countries one by one and to defend the independence of each country and its revolutionary gains. And it also enables the revolutionary countries to promote the unity of the anti-imperialist forces by a resolute anti-U.S. struggle and bring the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle onto a new stage to accelerate the advancement of the world revolutionary movement as a whole and hasten the final doom of the imperialists including U.S. imperialism.

Today, therefore, numerous revolutionary peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America are all out to mutilate U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of aggression and war, the chieftain of world reaction and the most vicious enemy of the mankind, strengthening solidarity between them and acting in concert with each other, they are driving the enemy into a fathomless mire of death.

The Korean people who, firmly armed with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* and anti-imperialist, revolutionary idea, are fighting resolutely against U.S. imperialism captured by a self-defensive measure the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist "Pueblo" which perpetrated espionage after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country last year and made them kneel down and apologize for their criminal activities.

And on April 15 this year they took another self-defensive measure and downed with a single shot a large up-to-date spy plane "EC-121" which the insolent U.S. imperialist aggressors crazy with the machinations to unleash another war against our country intruded deep into the territorial air of our Republic to conduct espionage activities. Thus, they once again fully exploded the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism.

The South Korean people, too, are waging a fiercer armed struggle, dealing heavy blows at the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

Today the Vietnamese people are achieving great successes in the battle for mutilating U.S. imperialism.

The South Vietnam people's liberation armed forces and people, who have already liberated over four-fifths of the territory and two-thirds of its population, are completely frustrating the efforts of the U.S. imperialists to find a way out of their defeat, by dealing successive blows at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges from the beginning of last year through the large-scale general offensive and the all-round uprising without precedent in the South Vietnam war.

Along with this, the North Vietnamese people and People's Army downed U.S. imperialist air pirates with shells of vengeance and thus successfully baffled the enemy's burglarious, shameless destructive war.

A great change has also been taken place in the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the Laotian people.

In response to the appeal of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat to smash resolutely the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, by attacking actively the enemy to win successive victories, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people launched an all-out offensive on the U.S. imperialists and the rightist reactionary army on all fronts from the beginning of last year, and have achieved a shining victory.

Thus, the criminal design of U.S. imperialism in Laos has been smashed to pieces, and the U.S. imperialist scheme to make Laos a base for a

flank attack on the Vietnamese people foiled.

The Cambodian people, too, are frustrating the increasing provocative acts of U.S. imperialism and its stooges at every step and inflicting upon them heavy political and military blows, thereby driving the U.S. imperialists to a tighter corner.

Not only that. In Thailand and the Philippines, too, which are being turned into supply base and attacking base for U.S. imperialist aggression in Southeast Asia, the peoples are waging active armed struggle to deal heavy blows at the U.S. imperialists in the rear of the Vietnam aggressive war.

The U.S. imperialists are dealt severe blows in Japan, too, which is an attacking base and an arsenal for the Asian aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

Putting up such slogans as the abrogation of the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact", abolition of the military base of U.S. imperialist aggressor army, abrogation of the "South Korea-Japan treaty," opposition to the U.S. imperialist aggressive war in Vietnam, unconditional retrocession of Ogasahara and Okinawa, opposition to the revival of Japanese militarism, etc., the Japanese people are energetically taking joint actions against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Near and Middle East has been converted into another fierce battle-field where U.S. imperialism is being mutilated.

The Arab people are fighting resolutely against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Israeli expansionists, for the restoration of the occupied Arab land and the liberation of Palestine, upholding the banner of anti-U.S. struggle.

In particular, the Palestinian people who have risen up to take back the land of their fatherland occupied by the Israeli expansionists at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, are showering the revengeful bullets upon the enemies not only in the enemy's temporarily occupied area but also in the Jerusalem, a lair of Israeli war-mongers.

The United Arab Republic, Algeria, Syria and many other Arab nations have taken decisive retaliatory measures against the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism in the Near and Middle East and are frustrating repeated armed invasions of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Israeli expansionists.

In Africa a fierce armed struggle to crumble the last bastion of colonialism is being waged. At the same time, the peoples of the newly independent countries are struggling vigorously against imperialism, for independence and self-sustenance.

The guerillas of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other African countries are tightening the last windpipe of the enemy by pushing on active offensive operations.

Algeria, Tanzania, Guinea, Congo(B), Mauritania, Somalia, Burundi, Zambia have made great progress by exerting special efforts to building the national industry, while continuously nationalizing factories and enterprises owned by the foreign monopolies, and to liquidating colonial onesidedness of agriculture.

Today the U.S. imperialists are being mutilated in Latin America, too, which in the past they regarded as their hereditary estate.

Holding aloft the banner of anti-U.S. imperialism, the heroic Cuban people, the standard-bearer in the Latin American revolution, are energetically pushing ahead with the socialist revolution, crushing resolutely the repeated war-provocations and aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism at every step.

Encouraged greatly by the triumphant advance of the Cuban revolution, the Latin American people are waging more vigorous struggles in various forms including the armed struggle, and are driving U.S. imperialism and its stooges into a tighter corner.

Particularly, in recent years the revolutionaries in many Latin American countries have taken the positive offensive against the enemy by waging a more active armed struggle and drawing the lesson in the harsh ordeal of the guerilla warfare.

In Bolivia and Brazil the U.S. imperialism's flags hoisted on the public organs of U.S. imperialism were torn and burned, and anti-U.S. demonstration was staged.

And in various Latin American countries the guerillas with rifles in their hands are beating the U.S. imperialists everywhere.

The great successes the peoples of the three continents have achieved in recent years in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle prove evidently how powerful is the might of the united people of the three continents and that when the people rise shoulder to shoulder in struggle and mutilate the U.S. imperialists everywhere, they can defeat them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"The revolutionary struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples go on closely linked with each other for the community of their desires and aspirations."

The peoples of the three continents who oppose the imperialists and colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism and have the common goal and aspiration for attaining national independence and prosperity are further strengthening mutual support and solidarity in their revolutionary struggle as days go by.

The militant unity and close ties of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. revolutionary forces several times, scores of times, and become an invincible force to smash successfully the aggression of the imperialists and the joint front of the international reactionaries.

With no vicious tricks can the U.S. imperialists check the vigorous march of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples towards freedom, independence, progress, and prosperity, firmly united under the banner of anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialism; they can not escape their final downfall.

U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Perish Its Self

After going through the report of Comrade Marshal Kim Il Sung, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and seeing things for myself on the political, economic, social, industrial, agricultural and military spheres of the D.P.R.K., I am convinced that such phenomenal progress was only possible within such a span of time due to the programmatic compass initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beloved and respected Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

What merits special attention in the report, which must be adopted and emulated by newly-independent countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America is the part which laid much emphasis on national independence and self-sustenance. The report of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a powerful appeal to all developing and newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and revolutionary movements in capitalist countries, against imperialism and neo-colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

It is a specific line to be followed in the struggle of the peoples of the countries of the three continents and the working class movements in capitalist countries. Chollima and the idea of *Juche* which aroused the latent talents of the Korean working people to the building of a new society attract the admiration of all visitors to Korea. The Nigerian people pay the highest regards to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the propounder of the spirit of *Juche*, a just idea, which has already borne brilliant fruits in socialist constructions of Korea and the initiator of Chollima movement.

These are new innovations and development of Marxism-Leninism in its international perspective. These examples in valour, heroism, revolutionary organisation and fortitude showed by the Korean people under the leadership of the indomitable, selfless, sagacious and iron-willed Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's stamp, are beacon lighting the way for African, Asian and Latin-American peoples who are fighting for their national dignity, sovereignty and freedom to follow. Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche*, his line of independence, self-reliance and national self-defence are of international importance and are applicable not only to Korea but also to Nigeria and other developing countries.

As regards the U.S. imperialist provocative acts against the D.P.R.K. in trying to escalate war in Korea, U.S. imperialism will have itself to blame.

The Korean people do not want war, but, if there be one, they are not afraid of it, because, the whole of Korea has been made into a formidable fortress. I am convinced that the invincible Korean People's Army will deal retaliatory and annihilating blow on the enemy, as they are each a match for a hundred U.S. imperialist vandal army. They will drive the U.S. imperialists out, sweep away their stooges, liberate South Korea and achieve the national unification of their dear fatherland under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. The victory will not be for the jubilation of the Koreans alone, but other countries fighting for democracy, peace and national independence.

We in Nigeria are presently experiencing the evil machinations of imperialism to encourage puppets in our country for the sole aim of dividing and "balkanizing" Nigeria into small inconsequential national states for their easy exploitations. But, the entire working people and progressive intellectuals in Nigeria have now risen up as one man under the slogan of "One Nigeria" to resolutely fight imperialism and all its symptoms and wipe-out their stooges. Victory is ours. I think this slogan also is applicable to the Koreans in their efforts to unify their country independently. We could as from now safely shout "One Korea, One Destiny, One Nation" for the realisation of the ultimate unification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is a creator of miracles, a peerless patriot, a great heart, uniter of masses, a genius, an educator and friend of the oppressed, a man representing the ideal of mankind, torchbearer kindling the flame of great ideas in their hearts and a great Leader and friend of the oppressed and the world revolution. With the experience accumulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle and in revolution and construction, he has been able to set forth a just line on strengthening the common struggle of the peoples all over the world against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism.

To vindicate these experiences Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us in clear terms that "If more countries, even if small, pool their strength and fight resolutely against imperialism, the peoples can knock down U.S. imperialism with decisively overwhelming power at each and every front. The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world." This is a great lesson in collective efforts to liquidate imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

The Nigerian people and all peoples of good will the world over who had tasted the evil machinations and diabolical scheming of U.S. imperialism in divide and rule, support the line of independent unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference as put forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Let imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism beware, for their days are numbered. Like the "Babylonians" of old, with their war materials and establishments, they will surely perish themselves.

IZE AYE-OMOREGIE,
Leader, Nigeria Friendship Delegation

Anything in this issue be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

A poster: "For fulfilment of Seven-Year Plan!"

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